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SPEECH ON THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

delivered by

JOSIP BROZ TITO

Marshal of Yugoslavia

in the National Assembly on April 26th 1947

Comrade Deputies,

The Government of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia submits to the National Assembly the Five Year Plan for the industrialization and electrification of our country. This plan is the result of several months of thorough and tenacious work by our economic organs, our Planning Commission.

The planned economy and its success are, of course, inseparably linked with the new social order in the New Yugoslavia. Were it not for that order, were it not that the means of production have passed from private into social ownership, were it not for the new democracy, a genuine people's democracy — such a planned economy would not be possible. It is indeed possible in our country just because industry, the mines, and the fundamental wealth of the country are in the hands of the people. For these reasons the State can and should exert its influence in the private economic sector as well; for these reasons the private economic sector, too, must be brought within the framework of the general planned economy.

Such an economic system, of course, possesses a great advantage over capitalist economy, which is constantly pregnant with all sorts of crises. In capitalist economy, the basic regulator of production is the profit of the owner of the means of production, viz. the capitalist. There, an important role is played by the law of demand. As soon as that comes to a standstill, serious crises occur, crises of abundance. In a socialist economy, in the USSR, for instance, such crises are impossible. In our country, in our general people's economy, where production works for the needs of the people, and not for profit, such crises are impossible. The State, by means of statistics, sees to it not only that needs are satisfied, but that increased production becomes a permanent stimulus for the increase of the wealth both of the individual and of the entire community.

Our Five Year Plan is of enormous importance for the further general development of the country. Its fulfilment seems at first sight very difficult to those who are accustomed to think in terms of the old norms and forms of work, to those who are used to looking on, while foreign capitalists exploit the wealth of our country, to those who do not believe that the peoples of Yugoslavia are capable of rising from their former backwardness mainly by means of their own forces. But it has been our experience so far, in this short period of post-war reconstruction, that our peoples have displayed such creative force and achieved such important results that they represent the fullest guarantee that we are capable of carrying out even more difficult tasks than this Five Year Plan.

What is it which compels us to undertake the electrification and industrialization of our country? First, our country has suffered so terribly in the course of the war that complete reconstruction and building up are simply impossible without strong industries of our own. It would be impossible, even in a period of many years, to carry out such reconstruction and building up by means only of purchases and imports of the necessary machines from abroad, for this would call for almost impossible financial resources and our country would be brought into a state of complete economic, and consequently also political, dependence on the capitalist countries. Secondly, the old Yugoslavia was in a semi-colonial position. She was a mere object of exploitation for the capitalists of many countries. The former corrupt rulers of Yugoslavia, with the king at their head, distributed concessions and the people's wealth at ludicrous prices among foreign capitalists, and while they themselves derived a substantial gain from these transactions, the State and the people were more and more impoverished.

Let us merely cast a glance at the economic aspect of the old Yugoslavia: prior to the war the capitalists of Germany, Austria, Hungary, England, Sweden, France, Belgium, Switzerland, America, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Holland and so on, had their concessions in Yugoslavia. Thus capitalists not only from all parts of Europe, but from the other side of the ocean as well, laid hands on our national wealth, and the responsibility for this rested with the former anti-national ruling circles and various politicians, who now find it necessary to oppose the new Yugoslavia and like to taunt us, saying that we do not know how to govern, and so on. I can say, however, that had our only achievement been the liberation of our beautiful country from foreign exploiters, we have done more for the people than all these quack-politicians throughout their lifetime.

Thirdly, foreign capitalists invested their capital in our country in a way which yielded them enormous profits. We have precise data that in the majority of cases, the profit several times exceeded the capital invested. The manner in which the foreign capitalists acted as bosses in our country made this easily possible for them. For instance, the copper ore of the Bor mines was not worked in our country but was exported to France, and we had then to buy the pure copper from the French at very high prices. Furthermore, it is known that the Bor copper ore contains a considerable quantity of gold and this gold in the copper ore was freely exported to France and there extracted by distillation. The value of the exported gold equalled the value of the invested capital and the copper ore was obtained for nothing, which meant a gigantic profit for the French capitalists and a gigantic loss for our peoples.

The same can be said of the lead and zinc mines at Trepča, which also contain much silver. In this case also the profit had already far exceeded the capital invested.

Let us take oil as another example. Why were the oil industry and the extraction of local oil almost non-existent in Yugoslavia? Was it perhaps that foreign capitalists were unaware of the fact that no small quantities of oil were to be found in our country? Of course not. But the Shell and Standard Oil Companies, which held the monopoly of oil, petroleum and petrol in our country, did their best to keep up the prices of oil, petroleum, petrol and so on, which they imported from their own and other countries. Not only had they no wish to discover oil-springs in our country, but they very successfully, through various corrupt ministers of the former regime, and even through the royal family, prevented the extraction of oil, although the location of oil-fields was well-known.

Again, the textile industry, which in our country was also mainly in foreign hands, yielded great profits, but we did not benefit from them. Foreign capitalists only constructed weaving-mills here, and not spinning-mills. They had spinning-mills in their countries, and they sold the finished yarn to our factories at very high prices, thus making this industry in our country dependent on foreign sources. The same was the case with the power-stations, which were all in foreign hands too, and brought big profits to the foreigners. These power-stations also depended on foreign supplies, because the machinery and machine-parts had to be bought in the countries whose capital owned the plant.

It was the same, if not worse, with various mines, which were also chiefly in the hands of foreign capitalists. The exploitation of these mines amounted to sheer pillage. Foreign capitalists did not bother about technical improvements in the mines, about the prevention of accidents, etc. They were only bent on making the workers extract by hand as much coal and mineral ore as possible for incredibly low wages.

In fact, this meant the most heartless exploitation of our workers and the most ruthless pillage of the great natural wealth of our land.

I could quote many similar examples, but I think that this is sufficient to show why our country was so poor; how necessary, just, and useful was the nationalization of all enterprises in this country, and how necessary and indispensable the industrialization of our country. This shows at the same time the seriousness of the crime of the former rulers of Yugoslavia, who so obviously ruined our country by selling the people's wealth to foreigners for next to nothing.

Our Five Year Plan gives due consideration to all branches of production, i. e. not only to industry, but also to handicrafts and farming. It was feared that handicrafts as such might be eliminated by the Five Year Plan and by increased industrialization. This apprehension is out of place. If we have been unable so far to devote enough attention to the handicrafts, to supply them with a sufficient quantity of both raw materials and tools, it is because we could not do so, and not because we would not. It was necessary to rehabilitate our shattered industries with the greatest speed and to supply them with the necessary raw materials which are still fairly scarce in our country. It was necessary rapidly to supply our urban and rural populations with the most essential industrial products for mass consumption, etc. I will not deny, however, that many of our people, of our leading men, have shown a lack of understanding of the needs of the handicrafts. Nor is this all. The opinion that handicrafts have had their day still subsists, that handicrafts are no longer necessary when powerful industries are being built, that falling as they do within the private economic sector, they hinder the proper development of social, i. e. socialist production, which in our country owes its character to the fact that the basic means of production have passed from private hands into the whole people's, i.e. into social ownership. This is completely erroneous. We need the handicrafts and they are useful to us. In many branches, our industry will not, for a long time to come, satisfy all the needs of our peoples, and some branches cannot as yet be replaced by industry at all. Furthermore, our handicrafts are on a high level as to quality and we shall assist them because of the specific character of some of their branches, and not hinder their further advance and development. Not to neglect and eliminate handicrafts but to incorporate them in our general economic plan, to give them assistance, to organize them into producers' cooperatives that they may serve the general economic development of our country as usefully as possible — such is our policy regarding handicrafts and all should abide by it.

Our peasantry and the Five Year Plan

Our Five Year Plan provides for the transition from extensive to intensive agriculture. In other words, it is necessary to increase the fertility of the land and to improve the method of its cultivation. It is necessary to increase the yield from a given area and improve the quality of the crops. How is this to be achieved? Not by the old methods of cultivation, of course, as various so-called benefactors of the peasantry, who for demagogical and various other reasons are struggling against the industrialization of our country, preach, declaring that our peasantry is being neglected for the sake of industrialization. Such assertions sound very superficial, illogical and strange even to the peasant. In order to help our peasants to develop agriculture we must have the necessary industries for the production of artificial fertilizers, agricultural machines and implements. And in order to have factories which will produce artificial fertilizers, agricultural machines and implements, we must in the first place create a heavy metallurgic industry, which will produce the factories of agricultural implements. We must, furthermore, nationalize the coal, iron and other mines which will supply the foundries, the heavy industries, and so on. In a word, without industrialization and electrification nothing that we have just mentioned can be achieved. The industrialization of our country is inseparably linked with the needs of our peasantry, which represents the great majority of our peoples. The industrialization of our country is, therefore, not an end in itself, but will serve to increase the well-being of all strata of the people, and of the workers and peasants in the first place. Industrialization is the pre-requisite for the creation of a better life for the workers, the peasants, the people's intelligentsia, the working citizens of our country.

The Plan provides for the supplying of our agriculture with several thousand more tractors in 1951 than we have today, so that the peasants may be able to cultivate the land. And where are we to obtain them? We must, of course, produce them in our new factories. We must in 1951 have over twice the number of tractor ploughs we have today, about 240,000 more draught ploughs than today, over 60,000 more drill-sowers, 2,500 more harvesters, some 8,000 more binders, some 220 more combines, some 7,000 more reaping-machines, some 7,000 more threshing-machines, some 14,000 more dressing-machines, some 70,000 more hacklers and so on. This shows the enormous significance of the Five Year Plan for our peasantry. Here we see that we need many factories, much steel, many better mines, and so on. It reveals the ill-founded and mendacious character of the propaganda of various so-called friends of the peasants, who accuse us of not paying sufficient attention to the peasants. I should add that these gentlemen could never do for the peasants what we shall achieve through the execution of the Five Year Plan.

Accordingly, those elements in the country who are opposed to the industrialization of our land, are fundamentally opposed to the well-being of our people. They are against the peasants, against the workers, against the people as a whole, whatever disguise they may use in their fight against industrialization.

Furthermore, various reactionary elements will attempt to obstruct the realization of the Plan by all possible means. These elements refuse to acknowledge that the new Yugoslavia has in this short post-war period displayed gigantic vitality. It is generally known that Yugoslavia has suffered most, but in spite of that, nobody can today deny that we have in this period achieved results in our reconstruction, such as no other country in Europe which was occupied or attacked by the Fascist powers, has achieved. This is admitted even by our adversaries abroad. The more stupid and the more despicable then are those reactionary elements in our country, who are continually babbling that Yugoslavia cannot prosper economically without the support of the American and English capitalists and that our country will not be able to achieve any economic progress if we do not submit economically and politically to the Anglo-Saxon powers. This reactionary clique is, of course, merely indulging in wishful thinking. It rejoices at the help which the Greek and Turkish reactionaries receive from America, and so on. This reactionary clique, whether in Belgrade or in Zagreb, in Ljubljana or in Sarajevo, is continually raving, of course within its narrow circle, of a speedy economic and political collapse, of an early change of authority in our country, and so on. These gentlemen will of course wait in vain, until their sorry end, for such a change. Such ravings should not be treated seriously, because these gentlemen are merely consoling themselves, beguiling their time, as they have nothing else to do nowadays; nor is this job of theirs without risk, for it is anti-national, hostile to the new Yugoslavia.

Faint-heartedness and lack of faith in our strength are almost as much to be condemned, as are jeremiads over the difficulties of putting our Five Year Plan into effect. Yes, we shall encounter plenty of difficulties in the carrying out of this plan, but we must face them all and overcome them, because this will enable us rapidly to achieve the end towards which every honest citizen is striving, viz. a happier and better future for the peoples of our country. I am firmly convinced that we shall overcome all the difficulties with which we meet in carrying out this Five Year Plan. This is the conviction of all those who have an unshakeable faith in the creative force of our peoples, our workers, our peasants, our glorious youth, our people's intelligentsia, our working citizens. The guarantee that we shall achieve our end lies in what we have already achieved in an incredibly short period and with very inadequate means.

There are wiseacres who, referring to planned agriculture, say that it is an encroachment upon private ownership and private initiative. These wiseacres go even further and assert that this is the beginning of the general abolition of private ownership, or a preparatory step towards the abolition of private ownership. This is mere idle chatter without foundation, and it is designed to create confusion among the peasant masses and arouse distrust of the Constitution and the supreme State administration.

Yes, we desire to achieve a planned agriculture, because it is in the interests not only of the community as a whole, but also of the peasants themselves.

When today the supreme authorities in our country are working tenaciously in order to make practical plans for mining, for the electrification of our country, for industrialization in general, for a planned distribution of raw materials, for a planned distribution of finished industrial products and so on, it is, of course, equally important and necessary that the supreme authority in the country should provide for planned agriculture. It would be extremely harmful and indeed impossible were methods of planning similar to those in use in the rest of our national economy not applied to agriculture. The State must see to it that the peasants are provided with all kinds of seeds of good quality, and to render this possible a plan is needed, it is necessary to know the quantities and kinds of seed required by the peasants. In order to raise our national agriculture to a higher level, to operate the transition from extensive to intensive methods of cultivation, a plan is required. It is essential to know the number of agricultural machine-tractors required and where they are required, and the same applies to artificial fertilizers, and so on. The State must think of food supplies for the whole population of the country and it cannot therefore be a matter of indifference either to the supreme or to the lower organs of authority how the peasants will sow, how much and what and where they will sow. Therefore a sowing plan is necessary, as well as expert leadership and advice. The State must also, for the purpose of supplying the whole population of the country with food, of creating certain reserves to meet emergencies in the form of elementary disasters, provide for a fair and efficient distribution of crops, for the purchasing of grains and of industrial plants according to a plan. There can therefore be no question of the abolition of private ownership, but merely of the extension of planned economy to agriculture. This is made necessary in the interests of the community as well as in those of the peasants themselves. Everybody must submit to this imperative. Any other interpretation has an anti-national, hostile character and is intended to hinder the rapid development of our country.

What does the industrialization of our country bring to the working class? By the very fact that in our country the means of production have passed from private into social ownership, that production has acquired a new character, has become production for the needs of the people, for the community as a whole, and not for profit, not for the acquisition of wealth by individuals; in other words, when a transition has been effected from the capitalist mode of production to the socialist, by this very fact all danger of unemployment for the working class has been eliminated. There is no longer the danger, characteristic of capitalist countries, of chronic unemployment, relieved only in the highest boom periods but not abolished, which in the pre-war Yugoslavia so seriously affected our workers. The industrialization of our country will make it posssible for hundreds of thousands of destitute citizens and landless peasants to find work, and the poorer section of our population will not be obliged to leave their own country and wander through foreign lands in search of a job. The industrialization of our country, accordingly, represents a very important factor in the solving of this difficult social problem.

The industrialization of our country and the introduction of a planned economy in the new Yugoslavia will thus mean a definite and immediate improvement in the standard of living of our peoples; of the workers, of the peasants, and of the citizens of our country as a whole. Whereas in capitalist countries the rationalising of industry and an increase in the productivity of work spell disaster for the working class, because hyper-production deprives a large part of the workers of their wages, being production only for profit — whence enormous quantities of foodstuffs are thrown into the water or burnt while at the same time the working masses starve — in our country the very opposite will occur, the well-being of our peoples will only increase at an even more rapid pace.

We shall encounter quite a considerable number of difficulties in carrying out the Five Year Plan. We must be conscious of these difficulties and spare no effort in order to overcome them.

First, we shall have to make the greatest efforts to form the necessary technical cadres and train the corresponding manpower for our industries and for our economy as a whole, which will develop powerfully on the basis of this plan. In this five year period our industry will require 170,000 new industrial workers, who will have to learn up-to-date methods of production. That means doubling the number we now have. Further, in these five years our national economy will need nearly 60,000 workers with secondary professional training, i.e. seven times our present number. We shall need 20,000 more experts with university training. It will be a very hard task to form these cadres, but we must master it.

In addition, we shall probably meet with various external difficulties in purchasing the necessary machinery. The easiest way to overcome these difficulties, however, will be to fulfil all our obligations towards foreign countries in connection with the Five Year Plan.

The utmost vigilance will be required in the field of national economy to guard against various harmful elements which may tend to obstruct the realization of the Five Year Plan. Not only will the utmost vigilance be needed against such elements, but also the greatest severity, should they make their appearance.

No less important is the struggle against any faint-heartedness and irresolution in the face of difficulties. These and similar difficulties will arise, but we must and shall overcome them.

I must equally stress that in the field of planned economy, in the carrying out of the Five Year Plan, a serious threat to successful economic development, to the successful realization of the plan, lies in any form of particularism, of local patriotism. It would also be harmful and dangerous if the thorough recording of all material resources were evaded, a recording necessary for correct distribution and for the proper execution of the plan.

It would further be extremely prejudicial to the realization of the plan, if a lack of understanding were shown as to the right distribution of personnel: engineers, semi-qualified professional workers and skilled labour. Centralism is no less pernicious than particularism in this respect, if it is viewed too narrow-mindedly. What I am saying here is based on experience, and I underline that we must in the future avoid these mistakes, if we are to carry out our Five Year Plan with success.

The realization of the Five Year Plan will completely transfigure our country. That means that our country will not only become much richer in material goods, but also that these material goods will make cultural development possible. We shall have not only more factories, mines, railways, machines, good communications, different kinds of livestock and foodstuffs, but we shall also have many more schools of different types, secondary and higher, and many scientific institutions, and our villages and towns will be rebuilt, etc.

At the same time conditions facilitating further all-round development will be created. The wealth of the people will increase considerably. By the end of the fifth year of the plan, the national income will have grown enormously. We shall quote the following approximate figures as compared with 1939: the total national income in 1939 equalled 132 milliards; in 1951 it will amount to 235 milliards, or 193%. The value of the total production in 1939 was 203 milliards, in 1951 it will amount to 366.6 milliards or 180%.

I think it is unnecessary to go into detailed figures or percentages of what will be produced, and in what quantities, during the five year period. Other comrades will deal with the matter, and the figures are, moreover, contained in the Five Year Plan. I shall merely once more underline the gigantic importance this undertaking has for our peoples. As there can be no well-being for our peoples if the plan is not put into effect, and if our country is not industrialized, so the realization of the plan alone provides a basis for the economic and political independence of our country. That is why I consider it to be the duty of every citizen of our country to contribute his utmost towards the accomplishment of the tasks set before us by the Five Year Plan.

Conscious of all the difficulties confronting us, we are confident that we shall, with the aid of all the forces of our peoples, achieve that which will open up before us vistas of a better and happier future.

SPEECH

by

ANDRIJA HEBRANG

Chairman of the Federal Planning Commission

in the National Assembly on April 26th 1947

Comrades, Representatives of the People,

The Federal Government has submitted for your consideration and approval a Bill for a Five Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

Our peoples, under the leadership of Comrade Tito, have won a great victory in the war of liberation over both their foreign and domestic enemies, and created all the pre-requisites for the construction of a new social and economic order. In the short post-war period of reconstruction and upbuilding, the New Yugoslavia has undergone a fundamental change as compared with the old Yugoslavia. The ruins which we found, the anarchy and black market, belong in the main to the past. The tempo of post-war rehabilitation and construction, the great successes which have been achieved in the reorganization of the national economy and in its consolidation, the successes achieved in the social, health and cultural fields shed full light on all the advantages and superiority of the new people's State, the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, over the former capitalistic and reactionary Yugoslavia. The new people's democracy has proved its worth in practice. The New Yugoslavia is now, in peace time, just as in the war, showing the world the benefits which a genuinely democratic form of political power brings to the peoples. The peoples who have been blessed with the rule of democracy of the western type, can boast of no such successes.

The creative work of the peoples of Yugoslavia and our victories in the reconstruction and building up of the country arouse the enthusiasm of all real democrats throughout the world and provoke envy and hatred among reactionaries in all countries.

What is it that has changed in our country and how can all our successes and our victories be explained?

In the first place, the character of political power has changed. From the hands of exploiters and reactionaries, power has passed into the hands of the people.

The former State, the State of exploiters of the working people, has been destroyed and a new people's State, a State of a new type, has been created, a State which protects and promotes the interests of the workers.

In the second place, the social character and nature of the leadership of the national economy has also been altered. The capitalists have been ousted from the key positions in the national economy, their exploitative ownership in industry, banks, large landed estates and wholesale trade has been abolished. Thus a leading sector of the national economy, socialist by its very nature, has been created as the material foundation of the people's power. The creation of the State sector of the national economy has made it possible to do away with the blind working of economic laws and effect the transition to a conscious control of the national economy. Our people's State, which is a State of a new type, today guides the economic and social development of the country on the basis of a general State plan. Economy in the old Yugoslavia was directed by bankers and industrialists, by wholesale merchants and large landowners, whose sole aim was to accumulate wealth for themselves. This practice is ended for ever. Our people's State controls the national economy and its development in the interests of the economic and political strengthening of the community and the welfare of the working people.

Thirdly, the old capitalistic relations of production, based on the exploitation of the working people, have changed. New socialist relationships are being built up. In this way the material and social pre-conditions for the ending of the exploitation of man by man are being created.

Fourthly, the organizational form of the national economy has changed. The national economy, in conformity with the socialist character of the leading branches of economy, is acquiring the organizational form of a planned economy. A planned economy does away with the blind working of economic laws and inherited anarchy. The socialist sector of economy influences all the other sectors and determines the course of development of the national economy as a whole.

Fifth, the relations between industry and the agricultural production of the working peasants have changed. In the old Yugoslavia the relationship of industry to agriculture was a relationship of exploiter and exploited. Agriculture was subordinated to the interests of cartels, bankers, industrialists and wholesale merchants. This was the basic cause of the backwardness of agriculture and of the pauperization of the working peasantry. The new relations between industry and agriculture are based on mutual aid and are complementary.

Sixth, trade and its role have changed. In the old Yugoslavia the capitalist middleman — the tradesman, stood between industry and agriculture. The tradesman exploited the working people and earned large profits by buying agricultural produce from the peasants and selling them industrial products. This too is ended for ever. Instead of the capitalist middleman, we have today State, cooperative and small private trade. Their task consists in effecting the exchange of goods as successfully as possible and at the lowest possible cost. Their task is to supply the countryside with industrial products and to purchase agricultural produce.

Seventh, the monetary and credit system has changed. Banking and industrial capital, merged into one, ruthlessly exploited our villages and plunged the working peasantry into notorious peasant debts. This also is ended for ever. Our countryside is today freed from the pressure of financial capital which exploited our villages and kept them in poverty. A new system of cheap State credit, which will help the development of agriculture and the advancement of the working peasant, is being built up.

Eighth, the manner in which the national income is distributed has also changed. In the old Yugoslavia an enormous part of the national income lined the pockets of domestic and foreign capitalists. They squandered a considerable part of this income in an unproductive and luxurious mode of life. The abolition of parasitic modes of life and the diminution of a great part of the unproductive expenditure have made possible a new and more just distribution of the national income between the consumption fund of the population, the accumulation fund and the State reserve fund. The new distribution of the national income also ensures a high rate of accumulation and the raising of the material and cultural level of the working man.

These changes, Comrade Deputies, effect a fundamental transformation of things, men and relationships. These changes explain all our successes. Our peoples would be experiencing grim and difficult times had western democracy been imposed upon them by some unfortunate accident after the war. As a result of these changes we have the unparalleled enthusiasm, political activity, spirit of abnegation and creative initiative of the working class and of all the workers in our homeland. The working people, emancipated from class and national oppression, have closed their ranks in the struggle for the creation of a better and happier future.

All these changes, taken as a whole, have made possible the speedy reconstruction of our country and the drafting of our first Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

It would be quite superfluous to prove that these facts confirm with irrefutable force and clarity the rightness of the policy conducted by the Federal Government headed by Comrade Tito.

II

The economic and technical backwardness of the old Yugoslavia

The old Yugoslavia and the Fascist occupation bequeathed to us great economic, technical and cultural backwardness. For this reason there exists at present in our country an obvious disparity between our progressive social and political State superstructure and its backward productive basis. It is generally known that a backward economy and technical inefficiency condemn a people to weakness, dependence, material want and a low cultural level. The peoples of Yugoslavia cannot reconcile themselves to such conditions of life. They wish to lead a life worthy of man, a life of freedom, wealth and culture. But in order to create the pre-requisites for such a life, we must get rid of the contradiction between our progressive social and political superstructure and its backward economic basis. The Five Year Plan provides a solution to this problem.

What are the main features of our economic backwardness and weakness? Our industry is in capacity still undeveloped and to a large extent technically backward. Its supplies of raw materials have been inadequately developed. Production has been expensive owing to the primitive technological methods of production. Raw materials have been exploited only in part and unrationally. Heavy industry has been particularly poorly developed. In 1939, production in group A (production of the means of production) amounted to only 43% of the total industrial production. This very low share of group A in industrial production is characteristic of all industrially undeveloped countries. This is precisely our basic weakness, because heavy industry is the backbone of the economic and defensive strength of every country. Our industry before the war could not, to any extent, meet the requirements of the country in means of production and in means of consumption. The share of industrial production in the total production amounted to only 45% in 1939, or to 3,378 dinars per head. We were for this reason forced to export our raw materials and foodstuffs and import all kinds of industrial products. The share of industrial products in our imports in 1940 amounted to 86% of the value of the total imports.

Before the war, Yugoslavia ranked among the most backward countries in Europe. In 1939 Yugoslavia produced per inhabitant:

Coal, 389 kg.. We were ahead of Rumania and Bulgaria.

Iron, 6 kg.. Yugoslavia and Rumania were together at the bottom of the list.

Steel, 15 kg.. We were last but one. Rumania was the only country to rank below us, with 13 kg..

Electric power, 71 kWh.. Only Bulgaria was behind us, with 42 kWh.

Oil, 0.06 kg.. We ranked last.

Cement, 42.5 kg.. The only countries to rank below us were Hungary with 26 kg. and Czechoslovakia with 18 kg..

That is how the matter stood as regards our industry. Nor did things stand any better as regards agriculture. In agriculture also we occupied the unenviable last place. The characteristic feature of our economy was the backward, primitive, cultivation of land and the low yield per hectare.

The average yield per hectare amounted to:

Wheat, 11.3 metric quintals. Only Rumania was below us with 9.1.

Potatoes, 61 metric quintals. We ranked last in Europe.

Sugar-beet, 180 metric quintals. The only country to rank below us was Rumania with 91 metric quintals.

Industrial crops and fodder on arable land, 7%. We were last.

Consumption of artificial fertilizers per hectare, 0.3 kg.. We ranked last.

Yield of milk per cow per annum, 900 lt.. We ranked last.

Yield of wheat per inhabitant, 155 kg.. We ranked below Hungary and Bulgaria.

Nor was this all. The old Yugoslavia developed according to the laws of uneven development which hold good for all capitalist countries. As a result of this there exist great differences in degree of economic and cultural development between the different people's republics, and gross disproportions in the whole of our economy. We find these disproportions within certain branches: in mining and industry, in the demand and supply of industrial and agricultural products, etc.. There is also considerable disproportion between certain branches of the national economy. The most outstanding is the disproportion between industry and agriculture, which is the result of our economic backwardness.

III

Industrialization

In drafting the Five Year Plan we had to take all these facts into account. The main task in planning consists in harmonizing the development of all branches and elements of the national economy. This is essential for planned development. The proposed Five Year Plan provides an answer to these questions. It provides for the removal of the existing disproportions within the different branches and between the different branches and economy as a whole. According to our plan, the relations between industry and agriculture, heavy and light industry, demand and supply, are to be harmonized on a higher level. The Five Year Plan embraces all the problems and fields of life. It clearly defines the course and lays down concrete tasks for the development of industry, communications, agriculture, handicrafts, education, cultural and health institutions. The Five Year Plan represents a detailed program of tasks and measures for the overcoming of our economic and technical backwardness and for the transformation of our country into a progressive, industrially developed and strong people's State.

The Five Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia sets the following main tasks:

1. To overcome economic and technical backwardness;
2. To raise and consolidate the economic and defensive strength of the country;
3. To strengthen and further develop the socialist sector of the national economy and the new relations of production arising therefrom, and
4. To promote the general welfare of the working people in all three economic sectors.

Investments amounting to 278,300 million dinars have been allotted for the realization of these important tasks.

In order to overcome our economic and technical backwardness we must carry out the industrialization and electrification of our country on a modern technical basis. We must build hundreds of new factories and scores of power-stations, open up new mines, reconstruct and modernize old enterprises and old mines. To this end we shall invest 120 milliard dinars. The value of industrial production will be five times greater in 1951 than in 1939, increasing from 3,378 dinars per inhabitant to 10,625 dinars per inhabitant. The share of industrial production in the total production will also increase to a considerable extent, rising from 45% in 1939 to 64% in 1951. This will undoubtedly be a great and significant step forward in the development of our industry. The increase of the share of industrial production in the total production of the country is very important. But that is not all. There is something which is of still greater importance for our economic and political development.

And that is the more rapid rate of development and the strengthening of the socialist sector of our economy as compared with the other sectors. According to the Five Year Plan, the total value of production in 1951 will be 2.4 times pre-war production, while the value of the production of the socialist sector will be almost 5 times.

The economic and defensive strength of every country depends on its heavy industry and particularly on ferrous metallurgy and engineering. For this reason our most important task, the task which will enable us to solve all the remaining problems, is to build up a sufficiently strong heavy industry, with up-to-date technical equipment.

Unless we develop the heavy industry we cannot even think of equipping the remaining branches of our industry with modern machines, installations, apparatus and implements. Without this we cannot technically equip our transport, agriculture and Army. By building up the heavy industry we shall create a technical basis of production for the transformation and technical equipment of all branches of economy. In this way we shall put an end to low production in group A, that characteristic feature of backwardness and weakness in any country. The building up of the heavy industry, provided for in the Plan, will bring about a considerable change in the relationship between production in group A (the production of means of production) and group B (the production of means of consumption). Production in group A is to be increased to 57% of the total industrial production by 1951, as compared with 43% in 1939. Special significance should be attached to this fact with regard to the further development of our country.

The Five-Year Plan provides for the building up of a whole series of new types of industries. Among the most important of these are the industry of heavy and medium machine-tools, the electrical industry, the industry of heavy locomotives and railway-carriages, large steam-boilers, water turbines, lorries, tractors, large agricultural machines, heavy constructional machinery, cranes, etc. Production in the metal industries will be augmented to almost 7 times the 1939 level of production, the production of building material to over 8 times, the output of the chemical industry over 9 times and that of the electrical industry over 10 times. Up-to-date machines will replace primitive tools and implements, outworn and obsolete ones will be discarded, and backward organization and backward methods of work superseded. This will immensely increase the productivity of work and lower cost prices.

Electrification

The program for the development of our heavy industry involves of necessity the electrification of the country. In the course of the five years we shall invest 30 milliard dinars for the electrification of the country. We shall make the as yet uncontrolled and unexploited water-power of the country into a modern and powerful force. The construction of a series of hydro-electric power-stations and supplementary thermal power-plants will considerably increase the production of cheap electric current. We shall establish throughout the country an extensive network of long distance mains, which will transmit electric current from the power-stations and supply the motive power for our factories, trains, machines and installations, and electric light for our towns and villages. The Five Year Plan provides for an increased production of electric current amounting to 4,350 million kWh in 1951, that is 4 times more than in 1939. The production of electric current will increase to 272 kWh per inhabitant as compared with 71 kWh per inhabitant before the war. In this way we shall overtake many of those who are now ahead of us.

Mining

Our country, even in the past, required large quantities of coal, iron, steel, copper and aluminium. From now on, we shall need even larger quantities of all these in order to cover the requirements of large scale capital construction, the increased capacity of our factories and transport, and the growing needs of the population. We shall invest over 30 milliard dinars for the development of mining and ferrous metallurgy. We shall modernize old mines and open new ones. We shall bore the earth and sink new oil-wells, build blast-furnaces, steel-works and rolling-mills. We shall supply the considerable need felt in our country even now for these products. The Five Year Plan provides for an increase in the production of coal and coke from 6 million tons in 1939 to 16.5 million tons in 1951, or 2.5 times the pre-war output; oil from 1,000 to 450,000 tons, or 450 times; iron ore from 613,000 tons to 1.5 million tons, i.e. 2.5 times the pre-war output; pig-iron from 101,000 tons to 550.000 tons, i. e. 5.5 times; steel from 235,000 tons to 760,000 tons, or over three times the 1939 amount.

In 1951 production per inhabitant will be augmented as compared with 1939 as follows:

Coal from 389 kg. to 1.031 kg., or 265%;
Steel from 15 kg. to 4.8 kg., or 320%;
Aluminium from 0.1 kg. to 0.8 kg., or 800%.

The food industry and light industries

The Five Year Plan also satisfactorily solves the relationship between heavy industry on the one hand and the light industries and the food industry on the other. Our country needs more coal, more electric power, steel, various kinds of machinery, electric installations and compressors. But we must also supply the working people of our country, who will exert all their efforts for the execution of the Five Year Plan, with adequate quantities of textiles, footwear, foodstuffs, glass and iron goods and other household necessities of good quality. it is for this reason that our Five Year Plan provides for the construction of new factories for the light industries and the food industry, and for the modernization of old factories. We shall invest almost 24 milliard dinars in the food industry and the light industries and by 1951 leave the 1939 output far behind.

The Five Year Plan has also solved the question of the artisan. It lays down a clear course and definite tasks for the development of handicrafts. We must include working artisans in the plan of production and reconstruction, supply them with raw materials and tools. Their abilities, technical knowledge and skill will be of great benefit to our country. They will produce many beautiful and useful things. By 1951 the value of their production and services will increase 1.5 times as compared with 1939.

In the effort to carry out the Five Year Plan we shall win a great victory over the shortage of articles of mass consumption. In this way we shall ensure the satisfaction of the basic requirements and make life richer and happier.

Communications

The carrying out of the Five Year Plan will increase the wealth of our country to a considerable extent. We shall have more power-stations, plant and mines. The land of the peasants will yield more. Our cities will develop and new ones will be built. There will be more schools, theatres, cinemas, hospitals, sanatoria and rest-homes. Larger quantities of food, raw materials and finished products will be transported. People will travel more. By extending communications, we must link up villages, towns, tourist resorts and all economic and political centres. Lines of communication must connect the factories with the sources of raw materials and the consumers of industrial products. They must link up our country with foreign lands and ensure the unhampered movement of goods and men.

We shall invest 72,600 million dinars in the building of communications. We shall complete the reconstruction of damaged buildings, bridges, railways, rolling-stock, shipping, ports, highways; we shall make new railways, carry out new building schemes, produce new railway carriages, build ships, highways and motor-roads. We shall rationalise transport, reduce the cost of its services and ensure the co-ordination and dovetailing of all branches of communication. We shall provide the railways with 780 repaired and new locomotives, 2,930 passenger coaches, over 29,000 trucks and 365 vans. We shall complete and build 1,900 km. of new railway lines. In 1951 our railways will transport almost three times as many goods as in 1938 and over 1.5 times as many passengers.

We shall restore and build up a new merchant fleet of 600,000 tons, restore and enlarge harbours and increase the length of quays on the Adriatic Sea. Maritime communications in 1951 will transport approximately double the quantity of goods and about 2.5 times as many passengers as in 1939.

We shall restore and build up river, air and motor transport, and increase their capacity to far above the pre-war level.

Building

Our program of capital construction is indeed extensive. We shall need large quantities of building materials for the construction of factories, power-stations, bridges, railways, houses and public buildings, educational, health and cultural institutions. We shall need far more cement, iron, brick, glass, timber, than in the past. The investments for the development of the building-material industry amount to over 4.5 milliard dinars. The output of the building industry will increase 8 times as compared with pre-war production.

Building materials must be of various kinds. We must learn to build more rapidly, in a better and cheaper manner; we must put an end to primitive, slow and wasteful methods of construction. We shall introduce the industrial manufacture of houses, the wide use of constructional machinery and the mechanization of unskilled work. We must be very economical as regards building materials and introduce the use of new kinds.

The investments for the reconstruction of houses and for municipal building amount to 37 milliard dinars. We shall reconstruct damaged buildings in villages and cities, build workers' settlements and cover 15 million square metres of housing area.

We shall invest 7 milliard dinars for the beautification and arrangement of our towns. Streets and parks will be embellished, urban communications will improve, water-works and drainage systems will be built; more street-lighting, public baths and laundries will be introduced.

Agriculture

The Five Year Plan devotes special attention to the working peasant and to the development of agriculture. Industry — as the technically and organizationally highest form of production—undoubtedly plays a leading and decisive part in the economy of every country. Only demagogues and ignoramuses will deny this fact. While recognizing the leading role of industry, however, we are far from neglecting agriculture. We give equal consideration to agriculture and to industry. They represent the two branches of our economy which are mutually complementary and which aid each other. The one cannot progress rapidly if the other lags far behind. This is borne out by the data we have given relating to the old Yugoslavia.

The relationship between industry and agriculture as represented by the working peasant has radically changed in the new Yugoslavia. In the past, capitalist industry exploited the peasants. An end has been put to this. It is the task of our socialist industry to aid the development of agriculture, to supply the peasants with agricultural tools, machinery, artificial fertilizers, plant-protection chemicals and consumers' goods. On the other hand the task of agriculture is to increase and improve production, to provide foodstuffs for the population and to supply industry with raw materials. For this reason it is only enemies of the people who in the new Yugoslavia of today can desire to set village against town, agriculture against industry, the working peasant against the factory-worker.

The technical equipment of our agriculture was miserable indeed. It consumed only 200 truckloads of calcium cyanamide annually, i. e. not more than 5—10% of the domestic production. The remaining 2—4,000 trucks were exported to foreign countries.

Inadequately equipped with obsolete means of production, subjected to all kinds of exploitation and maintained in a state of ignorance, our working peasant was a primitive farmer. Thence the small yield of his land, his small income and miserable existence.

The Five Year Plan, without encroaching upon the peasant's private ownership of his land, provides us with a detailed program for the raising of agriculture from its backwardness. We shall by the end of 1951 directly invest 19,400 million dinars for this purpose. Demagogues will undoubtedly exclaim, or at least whisper, that this means neglecting agriculture. I shall, therefore, cite some further figures. We shall make another 13,200 million dinars of indirect investments for the benefit of agriculture. This totals over 32.5 milliards. Of these 13,200 million dinars, some 940 million dinars are allocated to the development of the chemical industry, the output of which is intended for agriculture, 840 million dinars for the development of the manufacture of agricultural tools and machinery, and approximately 11.5 milliard dinars for the development of the food industry, which is to process agricultural produce.

The Five Year Plan provides for the better technical equipment of our agriculture, the supply of sufficient quantities of artificial fertilizers, plant-protection chemicals and veterinary supplies. By 1951, our industries will produce 3 milliard dinars' worth of agricultural machinery and implements, 2,100 million dinars' worth of artificial fertilizers and 1,600 million dinars' worth of plant-protection chemicals.

All this will advance our agricultural production. According to the Five Year Plan, agricultural production will increase from 63.8 milliards in 1939 to 96.7 milliards in 1951, rising as compared with pre-war production, to 152%. The yield of white grain per hectare will increase by 15% in 1951, the yield of maize by 20%, and industrial crops by 8—30% as compared with the pre-war yield.

We are bound, under the plan, to take far-reaching and comprehensive measures in order to ensure the application of up-to-date agro-technical methods in agriculture, to increase the yield of the soil and improve the quality of agricultural and livestock production. Our fields will be more fertile, the cattle will be healthier and will have a higher reproductive capacity.

Scientific research-work in the field of agriculture and livestock-rearing will bring great benefits to our peasants, as will scientific research work in the matter of the regional cultivation of land and regional livestock production, the increased production of industrial crops, the production of new industrial and sub-tropical crops, the drainage and irrigation of 800,000 hectares of land the improving of the existing irrigation system and the technical and organizational assistance of the agricultural machine-stations.

The Five Year Plan requires the State farms to supply peasant farmsteads and peasant working cooperatives with seed of good quality, with fruit and vine seedlings and with breeding-stock.

Great attention is also devoted to the peasant working cooperatives. They will receive extensive material, organizational and technical assistance, which will enable them to grow into model farm-estates in the shortest possible time. I must finally add that the State undertakes to ensure general material and technical aid to the working peasant, to supply him with more industrial products and to protect him from any form of exploitation. All these measures are calculated to promote agricultural production in our country and to raise the material and cultural level of the working peasant.

As can be seen, Comrades, the State has, with the Five Year Plan, assumed very great, complex and serious commitments towards the working peasant. This, however, also entails obligations on the part of the peasantry towards the State. Unfortunately, not all peasants, especially the wealthier ones, have yet properly grasped the great changes which have taken place in our country as regards their obligations towards the State. Some of them consider that it is as it should be when the State attends to their needs, when it supplies them with industrial products, when it endeavours to provide them with as many of these products as possible, to improve their quality and reduce their price. But when it is a question of their obligations towards the State, as for example their selling grain to the State, they either grumble or attempt to evade their obligations. Our people's State fulfils its obligations towards the peasants. It will do so to an even greater extent in the future. For this reason the peasantry will also have to fulfil their obligations towards the State accurately and punctually. Unless these obligations are observed on both sides, there can be no progress or development in the country. Planned economy demands discipline and the exact fulfilment of the obligations stipulated in the Plan. Without this neither industry nor agriculture will be able to develop. Self-will and a planned economy are incompatible.

V

Technical progress. — In the technical field, too, the former Yugoslavia ranked lowest in Europe. In order to keep us in a state of dependence, foreign capital prevented our technical development. The domestic cartels also favoured an obsolete technique. Not only was our agriculture equipped with wooden ploughs, our industry also had a technical equipment of machinery corresponding to the primitive wooden plough in agriculture, and methods of work on a similar level. In many respects the centuries, and the revolutions in technique, had passed us by. Up to the liberation of our country, the Idria mercury mine on the Slovene Littoral employed machinery dating from the time of Napoleon. From the Jezerina mine in Kosovo and Metohija 8,200 tons of chromium ore a year were extracted by hand. The ore was carried by pack-horse for 6 km. and then transported a further 25 km. in bullock-carts to the nearest railway. Some of our blast-furnaces with 200 workers produced 100 tons of pig-iron in 24 hours. Modern blast-furnaces with 45 workers produce 500 tons of pig-iron in the same time. The time necessary for the manufacture of an electric-motor in the Sever factory in Subotica, was 20 times that necessary in factories with up-to-date technical equipment. The Elektro-Bosna enterprise in Jajce is one of our most important electro-chemical plants. Pioneer discoveries have been carried out on this plant in the field of electro-chemistry (Ferro-silicon). The power-station which drives this plant receives water through wooden pipes. The current is transmitted through an underground tunnel by means of bare copper cables which are very heavy and of great diameter, instead of high-tension cables which would be about 300 times cheaper than the present installation. There was no large-scale standard production in the metal industry. The manufactures bore all the features of hand-production.

We are also extremely backward as regards technology. Accurate measurements and the counter-checking of technological processes in industry are the exception. Things are done by rule of thumb.

The Five Year Plan declares war upon the technical primitiveness and backwardness of our country. It determines the course of technical progress and development. The industrialization of the country will be effected on an up-to-date technical basis. The achievements of modern science and technique will be put into practice in all fields. New, up-to-date machinery and technical equipment, new technological methods of production, a new progressive organization of work, must replace the obsolete technique and primitive organization of the past. Our scientists, engineers, technicians, inventors, innovators and economic organizers will have a wide and fruitful field of work before them.

The Five Year Plan provides for the construction of new branches and new types of industry. Standardisation and standard production will be undertaken. We shall build combined industrial plants for the complex utilization of raw materials and develop new sources of raw materials for the various branches of industry. There will be a rational exploitation of raw materials. Many raw materials used in the past will be replaced by new local raw materials, by new materials and by utilizable waste products. We shall produce many new and valuable products, such as coke, synthetic fuels, steel of high quality, seamless pipes, various kinds of machinery, various chemical products, rubber, artificial fibres and vitamins. The Five Year Plan sets technical problems and technical tasks before all branches of our economy. This applies to the metal and electrical industries, to the chemical, building, food and textile industries, to agriculture and transport. The carrying out of the technical programme of the Five Year Plan will mean a real technical revolution in our country.

VI

The general economic plan and the plan for the people's republics. — The proposed Five Year Plan is in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Constitution and rests on the united economic basis of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia. Only a general economic plan, which defines the course of development and lays down the basic tasks of the entire country, can ensure the harmonious development of all the branches and elements of the national economy. The absence of a general economic plan would be bound to entail considerable disparities in certain branches of economy, in certain of the people's republics and in the country as a whole. This would further lead to a wrong distribution of productive forces as well as to complications and general perturbations.

A single economic plan is not in contradiction with the division of economy into the general federal economy and the economy of the different republics. It does not mean a violation of the economic independence of the people's republics. The general economic plan sets tasks for the country as a whole, harmonizes the development of the general federal economy and that of the different republics and ensures a correct distribution of productive forces. Our Five Year Plan lays minimum tasks before the economy of the people's republics. In determining these tasks the level of economic development of the republics has been taken into account, and so have their requirements, their supplies of raw materials, their consumption areas and other elements. The fact that it determines the main tasks of the people's republics does not mean that the Five Year Plan ties anyone's hands, that it hampers initiative. The different people's republics will, in working out this Five Year Plan, develop the tasks set in accordance with their possibilities, and in practice go beyond them, while adhering to the general course laid down by the Five Year Plan.

The proposed Five Year Plan puts into practice in the economic field the sound policy of the Federal Government with respect to the national question. The brotherhood and unity of our peoples would be but an empty phrase, had the Plan not provided for the necessary measures to eliminate the great economic and cultural differences in the level of development of the different republics.

Things were different in the old Yugoslavia. There, the pace of development of industrial production in the different parts of the country was in conformity with the policy of national oppression pursued by the Greater-Serb bourgeoisie. The rate of development of industrial production in Yugoslavia as a whole and in its component parts was as follows:

	1929	1939
Yugoslavia	100	120
Serbia	"	144
Croatia	"	107
Slovenia	"	110
Bosnia and Herzegovina	"	111
Macedonia	"	92
Montenegro	"	111

The rate of development of each of the people's republics, according to the Five Year Plan is as follows:

Investments

	1946	1951
The Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia	100	516
PR Serbia*	"	439
PR Croatia	"	466
PR Slovenia	"	368
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	"	721
PR Macedonia	"	800
PR Montenegro	"	775

Increase in value of the output of industry, mining and electro-economy

	1939	1951
The Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia	100	494
PR Serbia	"	417
PR Croatia	"	452
PR Slovenia	"	366
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	"	1054
PR Macedonia	"	2633
PR Montenegro		1100 times more

The higher percentage of investments and the more rapid development of production above the general average will to a considerable extent diminish the existing differences between the economically and culturally backward republics and the more advanced ones. The application in the economic field of the sound policy of the Yugoslav Government as regards the national question, raises the economic and cultural level of the backward republics and removes inherited differences in degree of development. This will undoubtedly still further strengthen and deepen the unity and equality of our peoples. These are the fruits which the peoples of Yugoslavia have won by liberating themselves from Fascist occupation, by throwing off the hegemony of the Greater-Serb bourgeoisie and by uniting, of their own will, within the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia. That is why our peoples so resolutely defend their national freedom, their equality and unity, against all separatist and disruptive attempts, whether they come from inside or from outside the country. The peoples of Yugoslavia have, through their struggle for national liberation, shown oppressed peoples how freedom is to be gained.

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* PR = People's Republic.

VII

The raising of the material and cultural level of the people. — The Five Year Plan provides for large investments, a rapid rate of development of the productive forces, an increase in the value of production and an increase in the national income from 132 milliard dinars in 1939 to 255 milliard in 1951, or almost twofold. Despite all this, one may still ask how it will affect the working people in our country.

It is generally known, and has been confirmed by science, that the growth of social wealth and the welfare of the working people do not always go together. On the contrary, in capitalist countries the development of productive forces and the growth of social wealth are accompanied by increased misery for the masses. This is a law of capitalism. Under capitalism, and in acordance with the laws of capitalist economy, increased social wealth accumulates to an ever greater extent in the hands of a small number of financial magnates. Their share in the national income grows from year to year, while the share of the working people is constantly on the decrease. The accumulation of wealth in the hands of a small number of capitalists and the increased misery of the working people are an absolute law of capitalist economy.

This will not be the case in our country. The social forces which predominate in our country are not the same as in capitalist countries. Different also are the laws operating in our country. That is why we also have a different distribution of the national income from that under capitalism. And the distribution of the national income among the various classes of the population is, according to Stalin, the basic question from the point of view of the material and cultural position of the workers and peasants. For this reason the growth of productive forces and the increase of social wealth in our country will constantly be accompanied by the ever greater welfare of the working people. Their share in the national income will not diminish as under capitalism, but will on the contrary increase. As productive forces and social welfare increase, so will the working man lead a fuller and more cultured existence.

The constant increase in the productivity of work is the main source of ever-growing accumulation in our country, a means of the constant raising of the material and cultural standard of life. The Five Year Plan provides for the following increase in the productivity of work in the different branches of economy in the period between 1946 and 1951: in industry 66%; in mining 90%; in railway transport the costs will be lowered by 40%; costs of housing production will fall 46%; while trading costs will be reduced to below 10% of the retail selling prices as compared with 39% in 1939. The increase in the yield of wheat and other white grains per hectare will amount to an average of 15%, in that of maize to an average of 20% and of industrial crops to 8—30%. It is on this basis that the plan for raising the standard of living of the working people has been drawn up. By 1951 real wages will rise considerably, as will the income of working peasants and artisans. By 1951 the State will invest 55,700 million dinars for the construction of dwellings, hospitals, convalescent homes, schools and cultural institutions. Our working people will live under better conditions. They will have better food, more clothes and better housing conditions, they will enjoy the benefits of a better and more extensive health service, they will have more schools, cultural institutions, hospitals, convalescent homes and sanatoria.

The circulation of retail goods will increase from 55 milliard dinars in 1946 to 102 milliard dinars in 1951, i. e. almost twofold. We shall have to strengthen our trade organization and train its personnel, particularly in the case of rural and urban consumers' cooperatives, in order to deal with this great circulation of goods. In 1951 we shall have the following increase in the production of certain articles per inhabitant as compared with 1939:

sugar — more than twofold;
lard — 1.5 times;
vegetable oils — 3 times;
meat products — 9 times;
tinned fish — 5.5 times;
pastes — over 17 times;
tinned fruit — 16 times;
textiles — more than twofold;
footwear — 2.5 times;
household furnishings — over 4 times.

VIII

Our first Five Year Plan opens bright perspectives before the peoples of our country and lays firm foundations for their material and cultural development. It opens before us perspectives of magnificent creative work and of glorious victories. The capitalist world is faced with a totally different prospect. Economic crisis is already on its threshold. Unemployment is looming over the working people. The spectre of hunger and widespread misery is already appearing.

We are creating far more rapidly than was the case in the old Yugoslavia, we move forward several times quicker than she did. In the old Yugoslavia industrial production increased by 20% in the course of ten years (1929—1939), which means an average annual increase of 2%. Our Five Year Plan, on the contrary, provides for an increase of industrial production to almost five times that of 1939. This means that the New Yugoslavia will advance 19 times more rapidly than the old Yugoslavia in the development of industrial production. In the former Yugoslavia only 480 km. of railroad were constructed during the 10-year period from 1930 to 1940; that is, 48 km. a year. Our Five Year Plan provides for the construction of 380 km. of railroad annually. This represents an increase of almost 8 times as compared with the old Yugoslavia. The primitive wooden plough was only slowly being superseded at an annual rate of a mere 0.8%. Had the old Yugoslavia survived, by some unfortunate accident, another hundred years would have been needed for the iron plough to replace the primitive wooden plough. We, however, shall quickly dispose of the wooden plough. We have left the snail's pace of development of the old Yugoslavia far behind us.

This rapid rate of development can be explained in the first place by the fact that the question of the development of industry, agriculture, transport, house construction, supply, etc. is not the private affair of individuals, of individual capitalists and of capitalist groups, but is our common concern, the concern of all our peoples; the means of individual capitalists and capitalist groups, no matter how rich they be, are limited in comparison with the means owned by the State and the people; our people's State is in a position to mobilize and put into action far greater material and financial resources than the old Yugoslavia could; these resources are employed more rationally and to more useful ends; our State can arouse enthusiasm and creative energy and can marshal a far greater working force than the old Yugoslavia could.

In the second place, it is to be explained by the fact that the working people of our country work with greater abnegation and intensity than they did before, because they know full well that they are working for their own benefit, for the better future of their peoples, and not for capitalists.

Thirdly, by the fact that we have introduced a planned economy. This is borne out by statistics as to the results of the first quarter of this year's plan. Industry has fulfilled 104% of its plan, mining 101%, transport 101%. The plan of sowing is also in the main being carried out.

I should also like to add that the three-month plan viewed as a whole, has been in some degree outstripped. Its execution, however, is not equal in all fields. Certain branches have far exceeded the plan, while certain others have not fulfilled it. We must therefore wage a daily struggle for the equal execution of the plan in all branches and for the fulfilment of all the items of the plan.

The recording of the execution of the plan is not satisfactory. It is slow and unsystematic. Many economic leaders, the directors of many enterprises, administrative boards and others, view recording from the angle of the old statistician, who used to compile figures for use some 5 or 10 years later. For this reason many leaders of economy hold recording to be a superfluous task. They have not yet realised: a) that daily exact recording is the most powerful weapon in their hands for the improvement of their effective leadership and of the process of production; and b) that recording supplies data for the more correct elaboration and amending of plans. The effort to secure exact recording remains one of the most important tasks in the struggle to carry out the plan.

IX.

Why have we drawn up a Five Year Plan and not, for example, a two-year or ten-year plan? Reactionaries will accuse us of imitating the Soviet Union in everything. We have no intention of denying this charge, because to take the Soviet Union as an example is not a bad thing to do. We shall explain, nevertheless, why we have drafted precisely a Five Year Plan. We could not decide in favour of a two-year plan because it only opens small and limited vistas. A two-year plan would set small tasks, would check the enthusiasm for work of the masses and would retard our further development. We have decided in favour of a Five Year Plan because it opens great and bright perspectives, sets realistic tasks, encourages initiative, futher develops enthusiasm for work and accelerates our development. Another reason why the Federal Government has adopted the Five Year Plan is that it is no uncertain experiment. We are absolutely sure that we shall carry out the Five Year Plan and that neither the routed remnants of domestic reactionaries nor their protectors abroad can prevent it from being carried out. We could not decide in favour of a ten year plan because no one can as yet foresee or calculate for ten years in advance all the enormous possibilities and all the enormous resources which will be created by transition to a planned economy. A ten year plan would therefore have to be based on uncertain forecasts. It would, undoubtedly, on the basis of the possibilities now before us, set unrealistic and over-modest tasks.

X

The effort to carry out the Plan. — Comrades, you have before you our Five Year Plan. Our planning authorities have exerted great efforts and shown much devotion in the drafting of the Plan. They have spent many a sleepless night over it. The drawing up of the Plan was, however, only the first and easiest step. The most important and most difficult part of the job is now to come. The Plan will not materialize of its own accord. To put it into effect will be like winning a great battle in the war. The Five Year Plan sets up lofty aims, it clearly indicates the lines along which our work and efforts are to develop, it gives a concrete form to the task of building up our country. These lines and these tasks are to be worked out in greater detail, further explained and their execution ensured. This is made necessary by the fact that work has, in all spheres, reached a turning-point. The work of every individual and every working community, in the factories and in the fields, on the railways and in offices, schools, scientific, cultural and all other institutions, must be subordinate to the task of carrying out and exceeding the Five Year Plan. Every working man in our country, no matter where he be or in what work he is engaged, must become familiar with the great aims of the Plan, with its role and tasks and with his obligations towards it. Every single working man in our country must be aware of all that the execution of the Five Year Plan will bring to our peoples. Our propaganda must, in the struggle for the execution of the Plan, explain this in a simple, clear and comprehensible manner. This will be its great contribution to our victory. It is particularly important to explain that the Plan provides a detailed economic program for the broadening and strengthening af the People's Front and for a still firmer linking-up of all working men, workers, peasants, artisans and the working intelligentsia.

We shall undoubtedly meet wth various difficulties while carrying out the Plan. We shall have to be extremely vigilant. Enemies of all types, both in the country and abroad, will attempt to sabotage the execution of the Plan. We must unmask them in good time and render them harmless. We shall have to fight bureaucracy at every step, because it will endeavour to damp enthusiasm and prevent work from being efficiently carried out; we shall have to fight against negligence and unconscientiousness in work, against the non-fulfilment of obligations and lack of discipline.

The execution of the Plan depends: firstly, on the mobilization of the working masses, on their resoluteness and selflessness in work and in their efforts for the execution and surpassing of the Plan, and on the forming of the necessary cadres; secondly, on the mobilization of material and financial means, on rational management and measures of economy; and, thirdly, on leadership, on the proper organization of work, on correct norms, on the recording and supervision of production and consumption.

We are convinced, Comrades, that we shall overcome all difficulties, whatever their nature. In the struggle against difficulties our forces will develop, work will be better organized and our abilities will grow. In the course of the struggle for the carrying out and surpassing of our Five Year Plan, let us turn our homeland into a huge workshop where a new life will be forged and in which new and magnificent things will be created and new men will be formed. Let us once again show the world of what miracles free and united people are capable when they close their ranks round a genuine people's authority.

Can we fulfil all these tasks, Comrades, and change the aspect of our country? Yes, we can. The guarantee for this lies in the natural wealth of our country, in its natural resources and its possibilities; in the spirit of abnegation and heroism in work of the working people of our homeland, who will spare neither toil, nor efforts, nor sacrifices in the struggle for the realization of the great achievement — the Five Year Plan; it lies in our will and determination to win a great new victory, to change possibility into reality; it lies in the leadership of our country headed by the initiator and organizer of our victories, Comrade Tito.

SPEECH

by

BORIS KIDRIČ

Chairman of the Economic Council of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia

in the National Assembly on April 26th 1947

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Comrade Deputies,

It would be quite wrong to think that the plan merely means a correct allotment of our economic tasks, a correct laying down of the lines of our economic development. Our Five Year Plan, precisely because it has correctly allotted our economic tasks, precisely because it has determined the lines and perspectives of our economic development, means the mobilization of all the available forces in the country for its fulfilment. In other words, our Five Year Plan means the most consistent and earnest struggle of all the working masses in our country. This struggle has several specific features with which we must become familiar and to which we should give due consideration if we wish to achieve full victory. I should like to say a few words regarding these specific features.

We have already emphasized more than once that the production plan for industry and mining, as well as for agriculture, is the foundation upon which the entire Five Year Plan of production rests. The successful carrying out of the plan for capital construction in our country would be unthinkable without the fulfilment of the production plan. The fulfilment of the production plan, and that alone, provides us, on the one hand, with those raw materials and finished products of which we can ensure sufficient quantities and which we can produce in the country in order to meet the needs of capital construction, and, on the other hand, it provides us with the articles which we have undertaken to export in exchange for the machinery we import.

What does this actually mean? It means, in the first place, that every one of our working men today must be fully aware of the fact that his daily work, his daily fulfilment of the tasks of production, are questions of crucial importance for our country; that it is a question, so to speak, of the Five Year Plan as a whole, although perhaps on the face of it his daily activities are not directly connected with the establishment of new factories and the setting up of new machines.

The outstanding feature of our effort to put the Five Year Plan as a whole into effect is, therefore, the fundamental importance attached to the plan of production, and it is to that that we must devote the fullest attention.

Both the plan of production and the plan for capital construction have, furthermore, this characteristic, that it is extremely difficult to catch up if the time limits set are not adhered to. If, for example, we have not laid the foundations of a new factory within the scheduled time, we shall find it far more difficult to finish the foundations and the walls before the next time limit expires. If, for instance, we have not attained the output of cement or some other article set for the month of May, it will be far more difficult to reach the production target for the whole second quarter, and this will, moreover, adversely affect capital construction and our economic commitments as well.

The same relation as exists between months and quarters exists between ten-day periods and months and between days and ten-day periods. If we do not fulfil the daily production plan we shall find it more difficult to fulfil the ten-day production plan.

What does this mean? It means that the struggle for the fulfilment of the plan lies not only in the effort to fulfil the annual, quarterly and monthly tasks of production laid down by the plan, but also, and above all, in the daily effort to carry out the plan. If we did not hold such a view and hold it almost literally, we should most certainly not be able to carry out the plan. What would infallibly happen, would be that in adding up the quarterly and annual data as to the fulfilment of the plan, we should find that we had failed to carry out the plan as a whole.

The fact that we must wage a daily struggle to accomplish and even exceed the daily production task if we wish to carry out the plan successfully within the monthly, annual and five-yearly periods, should undoubtedly be considered as the most characteristic feature of the struggle for the realization of the plan. It is a categorical law, the non-observance of which is liable seriously to jeopardize the fulfilment of the plan.

Other facts, of course; arise from this.

We must in the first place carry out without fail the daily recording and checking of the execution of the daily tasks of the plan in all branches of economic activity.

I think that we may call this daily recording and checking of the execution of the daily tasks laid down in the plan an operative check on the plan's fulfilment as distinguished from the analysis of its fulfilment over longer periods of time. We may call it operative because it primarily serves the purposes of the daily operative control which, in view of the fact that we possess a plan. that we work according to a plan and that we carry out tasks set by the plan, cannot even be conceived without such a daily planned recording and check. It clearly transpires from all this that the daily operative check on the fulfilment of the plan is not, nor can it be, solely and primarily the concern of the planning departments of our factories, of our work sites, of the planning sectors of the various boards of administration, of the economic institutions and ministries, of the planning commissions of the People's Republics, or of the Federal Planning Commission. On the contrary, the daily operative check on the fulfilment of the plan must above all be the task and the weapon of those in charge of the work. The latter cannot possibly discharge their duties properly if they fail to carry out an operative check on the fulfilment of the plan. Unless their work is primarily based on a regular operative check on the fulfilment of the plan, they must necessarily become mere babblers and bureaucrats.

We must frankly admit that there has been considerable opposition to the daily recording of the work done on the tasks set in the plan, to the daily operative check on the carrying out of the plan. It has been said that such recording is impossible, that it would demand an enormous bureaucratic apparatus.

We have, however, already in the main succeeded in establishing such an operative check on the daily fulfilment of the plan in the fields of industry and mining, both in the different people's republics and in Yugoslavia as a whole. Such recording has also been introduced in our financial system and is beginning to extend to all branches and sectors of our national economy. I consider this to be only a beginning and that what we have already achieved has many deficiencies as regards the methods employed, but our success so far has completely refuted the contention that such daily recording is impossible, i. e. that it requires a large bureaucratic apparatus. On the contrary, it is precisely on the basis of this daily recording that the operative character of our economic leading bodies is becoming increasingly marked. It has at the same time become clear that the opposition to such recording merely conceals bureaucratic resistance to control and to the adoption of operative methods.

We must devote the greatest attention to the daily operative recording. What do we wish to achieve by this daily operative recording? We desire that it should each day shed sufficient light upon the process of production, — i. e. on the process of capital construction and upon general developments in the other economic sectors, — to enable us to see exactly whether everything is developing according to the plan or not.

It would be quite wrong to provide a general scheme for all branches of production, for all branches of economy, without at the same time calling upon our leaders in the economic field, our trade unions and our working people, to work out for themselves and complete in a creative manner from day to day production indices showing the special features of the branches of production or economy concerned. There exist nevertheless certain general laws which must be taken into account. I shall here confine myself to those indices which are and should be of a general character.

Both as regards production and as regards capital construction, we are primarily interested in the quantity index, the index showing the quantitative fulfilment of the daily plan. This index can be expressed either in terms of the quantities produced or the number of standard hours worked on any given day or simply by indicating what should have been done on a given day, according to the operative daily plan, and the amount actually accomplished. Practice shows that almost all kinds of work, if we wish to include their specific features, require a combination of all three methods corresponding to their special character.

We often meet with resistance and excuses on the grounds that we do not as yet possess adequate technical apparatus for the precise measurement and establishment of the results of work achieved. Such resistance is completely sterile and only goes to prove that those responsible for it do not like daily recording and checking. On the greater or lesser accuracy of our technical means of measurement, — whether we use, for example, only simple addition or accurate technical apparatus for the measurement of the results attained in work, — depends the greater or lesser accuracy of our daily indices, the closer or wider approximation to actuality of our daily indices, but in no case is either the possibility or the necessity of a daily checking of the working out of the plan called into question. Those who are incapable of calculating daily indices with the means at present available, would also be unable to make use of the most accurate technical apparatus, while those who know how to calculate approximate indices with no more than the present-day obsolete technical means, will be able to achieve an increasing degree of precision instead of the present approximation when more precise technical apparatus is provided.

It is therefore not a question of technical problems, but of the very principle of planned work, of the daily organization of work according to plan, of daily checking in the light of the plan and of action on the basis of the plan.

Quantitative indices, however, are in themselves far from enough. Full light is shed on the process of production only when quantitative indices are accompanied by the following indices: the amount of fuel consumed as compared with the norms of fuel consumption, the amount of electric power consumed as compared with the norms of electric power consumption, the amount of man-power employed as compared with the estimates and the amount of basic raw materials used as compared with that provided for in the plan. Such daily indices will alone shed light on the progress of work from all angles, not only as regards the quantitative fulfilment of the daily plan but also as regards basic expenditure and the basic balance of materials, and that, as has been already several times mentioned, is the most difficult task facing us this year.

It is the task not only of our technical managers and economic leaders, but also of all our working people and their trade union organizations, to develop in all factories, mines and work-sites greater initiative and more efficiency in ascertaining the manner in which the plan is being put into effect, to contribute as much as possible to the accuracy of the daily indices and to the fullest inclusion of all specific aspects and features of the process of production in question.

Comrade deputies, it may perhaps seem strange to you, and at first glance even slightly unnatural, that such an aspect of the matter, one might even call it a strictly technical aspect, should be discussed in the National Assembly. I am, however, of the opinion that the National Assembly, — and more particularly our National Assembly because it is an Assembly of a new type, which has nothing in common with the traditional, allegedly »democratic« babbling of many other assemblies, — should voice its opinion on these extremely important factors for the realization of our plan. I am therefore availing myself of this opportunity, because I hold that daily recording and daily indices of the fulfilment of our plan are not the concern of engineers, technicians and economic leaders only, but that they are above all the concern of the working people themselves, the concern of the broadest masses of our people, of the socially emancipated working people.

It was only the former exploiters and their flunkeys who could, and had to, conceal the processes of production from the masses of the people. They were forced to do this because they would otherwise have had to reveal to the masses the exploitation, and the degree it had reached. They could not appeal to the consciousness of the masses because under their regimes work could not rest on such a consciousness or be one of the joys of life, but was merely a system of modern slavery. It was at that time impossible even to speak of these indices which are so necessary to us today, of indices which show how we are fulfilling our plan for the success, for the happiness and for the prosperity of all. At that time there was but one index, namely that which showed the exploiters the profits which they had made, regardless of how they had been come by. This has radically changed today. We all know that the plan involves efforts and very great efforts; we also know that exploitation in the basic branches of our economy has been abolished once and for all, that the efforts exerted for the realization of the plan are efforts exerted for the benefit of all, for the joint achievement of that which in the long run can only improve the living standard of the working people. To carry out the plan and more than the plan is therefore the pride and honour of every worker in our country, and at the same time it is the business of all to see that it is done.

We can and should establish the rule today that there must no longer be a single factory or work-site, or any other place of organised collective work, where the proportion accomplished of the daily task set in the plan is not announced every day to all who take part in the work. This is also one of the conditions enabling our workers and economic leaders to merge still more firmly into united working collectives which will contribute their utmost towards their own and the common good.

It would be superfluous to offer any further proofs that the daily recording of work done in the execution of the plan can alone provide a sound basis for the task of operative control, and for solving the problems before us in this period of planned organization of our economy. The reorganization of our economic institutions, which is causing the machinery of the State, in conformity with the character of our economy, to lose more and more of its traditional vestiges of parasitism on the national economy and increasingly to assume the direct operative control of economy — is becoming more and more consistent through the struggle to put the plan into effect. Just as we demand the greatest degree of rationalization in the process of production, so must our economic leaders give an example of the maximum rationality in their own work. The struggle against bureaucracy, the struggle for recording and planned organization in order to carry out the tasks set, must be waged to the end. Here more than anywhere else the plan is the law. All our economic leaders must so develop their work and their internal organization as to further the most efficient and rational fulfilment of all the tasks set in the Five Year Plan.

Permit me, comrades and people's deputies, before concluding, to say a few words regarding the organization of the distributive system in our country. As there are still instances of goods being stored in warehouses or not being distributed in good time owing to red tape, we decided at the last session of the National Assembly, in agreement with the Prime Ministers of the People's Republics, that the latter should by April 20th draw up charts showing the circulation of documents relating to the distribution of goods and the circulation of the goods themselves in the different republics. The reports received to date give us a very distressing picture of the actual state of distribution in the country. We have, it is true, abolished profit-making accumulation in our distributive system, an accumulation which is characteristic of the capitalist system, but we have not yet abolished bureaucracy, which has entrenched itself in this sector to the detriment of our working people and of our national economy. The Government has issued a decree which on the one hand provides for general planned distribution on the basis of our annual economic plans of production, and on the other hand facilitates the carrying out of the plan of distribution and prevents the circulation of goods being delayed by red tape. The carrying out of planned distribution in the future primarily rests on three-month agreements between the parties concerned. In this manner sufficient scope will be given to initiative and adequate conditions will be provided for an effective struggle against every type of bureaucratic attitude, and for the rapid and effective exposure of all offending bureaucrats. We have not begun putting these decrees into effect because we desire to have the general plan of annual distribution soundly drafted in order to avoid mistakes which might in practice hamper the implementation of a line of action, the principles of which are correct. The plan will be completed shortly and one of our basic operative tasks in the coming months will consist in putting into effect the new method of distribution, which both stimulates and makes provision for initiative, and is not a bureaucratic but a truly planned method of distribution.

The struggle for efficiency in our distributive system is an extremely important part of the execution of our great plan. We must at all costs provide the working people, who are exerting all their efforts for the realization of the plan, with that to which they are entitled and which our country is in a position to give them. Bureaucracy, which leads to a standstill in the circulation of goods, is actually directed not only against the most immediate vital interests of our working people but also against the plan itself.

Comrades, people's deputies, since January last we have been working and building according to the plan. The fact that this Assembly is today officially giving its approval to the great Five Year Plan, which is yet another result of Tito's leadership, will inspire the whole of our homeland with joy and pride. The Five Year Plan opens up before our peoples vistas which would have been unthinkable in the former Yugoslavia but which are fully capable of realization today. Our working man sees with greater clarity today than he ever did before why it is worth while to work, why efforts are worth while, why life is worth living. Faith in their own forces, in the unbreakable strength of our country, will still further increase among the broadest masses of our people. The plan and its tasks must become part of the consciousness of the broadest masses of our peoples, of all our working people. We must likewise all be conscious that we are working daily for the realization of this plan, and that on our operative fulfilment and exceeding of the task set for each day depends the final success of the plan.

THE LAW ON

THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE FEDERATIVE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE PERIOD FROM 1947 TO 1951

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DECREE

In accordance with Article 74, point 6, of the Constitution, the Presidium of the National Assembly of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia proclaims the Law on the Five Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia in the period from 1947 to 1951. This Law was passed at the third regular session of the Federal Council and the Council of Peoples of the National Assembly of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia on 28th April 1947, and reads as follows:

THE LAW ON THE FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE FEDERATIVE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE PERIOD FROM 1947 TO 1951

PREAMBLE

1) The Yugoslav people's War of Liberation developed under the conditions of the occupation of the whole country by the Fascist invaders, under conditions of the complete collapse of the former state and military organizations and of the complete disintegration of the state apparatus and its passing over into the service of the Fascist forces of occupation, when the peoples of Yugoslavia — the masses of the people — were shamefully betrayed and left to themselves in the most difficult period of their history.

Entering into a resolute struggle against the Fascist invaders at the call of the Communist Party, the peoples of Yugoslavia, owing to the treason of reactionaries at home, waged their War of Liberation not only against the foreign Fascist invaders but also against the reactionary forces in the country, against a return to the old unjust political and social order; not only for their national liberation and independence, but also for the achievement of a new, genuinely democratic, political and social-economic order. For this reason the people, from the very outset of the War of Liberation, rejected the old forms of authority and in the course of the war began to lay the foundations of a new, people's authority and a new State organization. The brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav peoples became a reality, the powerful Yugoslav people's army was created. Not only did this make possible the decisive final victory of the Yugoslav peoples over the enemy both domestic and foreign, but also enabled them to emerge from the war capable of immediately turning all their forces to the task of further building up and completing the organization of their new political, economic and social life. From the specific conditions of the War of Liberation also arose the conditions for the creation of a better social system and for the socialist construction of the national economy.

2) Thanks to the heroism and enthusiasm for work of the toiling masses — who in the field of economic reconstruction, after the termination of the war, displayed the same heroism and the same utter selflessness as they had shown on the battlefield in the course of the armed struggle — and thanks to the efforts of the people's authorities, great and rapid successes have been achieved in economic reconstruction so that the national economy, despite the devastation wrought upon it by the war, has in the main been restored in the course of two years, while production, in the basic branches, has reached and even, in certain cases, surpassed the pre-war level.

3) In conformity with the basic principles of the Federal Constitution and of the Constitutions of the People's Republics, which form the essence of the new order of our people's State as a democracy of a new type, the State economic sector has been created. This sector, in essence a socialist one, has gained a dominant position in the basic branches of the national economy. With the abolition of exploitative ownership in industrial production and in the financial system, conditions for the elimination of the blind working of economic laws have been provided, while the enthusiasm of the workers has created the

right conditions for a systematic transition to a planned economy.

4) Having built up their united homeland — the Federative People's Republic — on the basis of a sound solution of the national question, the peoples of Yugoslavia have been able, both in their victory in the war and their victory in the field of economic, social and cultural reconstruction, to test in practice the benefits which such a solution of the national question brings to each individual people and to the community as a whole. Even in this two-year period of reconstruction the peoples whose economy was backward, have convinced themselves of the help extended to them by the community with the aim of overcoming their backwardness as rapidly as possible and removing the consequences of the uneven development of the economic and cultural life of the different peoples. The assistance which the State as a whole extends to the economically less advanced people's republics for the purpose of combatting their backwardness, also brings direct benefits to the more developed republics and strengthens the whole community.

5) The genuinely democratic character of the War of Liberation has united all the working masses in the struggle — the working class, the working peasantry, the working middle classes and the working intelligentsia — all the patriots of our country in a firm alliance of working people. This alliance, politically embodied in the People's Front, represents the basic social force which has been building the new State and reconstructing the national economy up to the present, and it remains that mass force which is the bearer of the struggle for the fulfilment of the tasks laid down by the Five Year Plan.

6) The basis of the planned development of the national economy consists in the planned industrialization and electrification of the country on an up-to-date technical basis, and particularly in the building up of the heavy industries as the main pre-requisite for the development of all other branches of the national economy. The enthusiasm for work, the spirit of competition and inventiveness which increasingly inspire the working class and the entire

working people, and the conditions which the people's State has created and is further developing in order to raise the economic, social and cultural level of the working masses, are a guarantee that the working people, emancipated from capitalist exploitation, will undertake with the greatest enthusiasm and devotion the important and responsible task of carrying out the Five Year Plan in the field of industrial development. To organize self-initiative and competition as well as working discipline, are the fundamental tasks of the United Trade Unions.

7) In view of the great significance of agriculture, of the need and possibility of the best organic co-ordination of industry and agriculture in their development, and on the grounds of constitutional obligations, we must create all the conditions necessary for overcoming backwardness in agriculture by the intensive cultivation of private farmsteads and by extending efficacious technical and other assistance to peasants with small and medium holdings. It is likewise necessary to ensure the latter a sufficient supply of modern implements, teach them advanced methods of work and supply them with the necessary industrial products, so that their output for the market may improve and increase, and so that their well-being and cultural level may be raised. It is also necessary to give powerful assistance to existing peasant working cooperatives and to the voluntary initiative which is becoming ever more manifest among small and middle peasants in the founding of cooperatives for the joint cultivation of land and the rearing of live-stock.

8) In accordance with the Five Year Plan, correct relationships will be established between industrial production and the handicraftsman, because handicrafts will continue to play a significant role in our production as an indispensable complement to industrial production; for this reason the Five Year Plan provides for the supplying of craftsmen with the necessary raw materials and tools as well as for assistance to artisan cooperatives.

9) In view of the fact that all the objective conditions for a systematic transition to a planned economy are pre-

sent, and that during the period from 1945 to 1947 the Government of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia has prepared the organisation and material conditions for this transition, the National Assembly of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia lays down the following as the basic tasks of the first Five Year Plan:

The elimination of economic and technical backwardness;

The consolidation of the economic and defensive strength of the country;

The consolidation and further development of the socialist sector of the national economy and of the new relations of production arising therefrom; and

The raising of the general welfare of the workers in all three economic sectors.

PART ONE

THE TASKS OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

Chapter I

THE BASIC TASKS OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

In order to realise the Five Year Plan, the following fundamental tasks are set:

Article I

1) To ensure the rapid development of the productive forces and to increase the national income from 132 milliard dinars in 1939 to 255 milliards in 1951, thus almost doubling the pre-war national income.

2) To mobilize and constantly strengthen all sources of accumulation. To invest 278.3 milliard dinars in the national economy during the period 1947—1951.

3) To increase the value of the total production from 116.5 milliards in 1939 to 266.7 milliards in 1951, which means increasing the value of pre-war production more than 2¼ times.

4) To ensure a speedy tempo of industrial development. To build up new branches of industry and new enterprises on an up-to-date technical basis. To rationalise

and reconstruct old enterprises, make them more economical and increase their capacity.

5) To apply the latest results of science and technics in all branches of production. In industry in particular, to master and apply new technological processes and redirect production to local raw materials. To establish combined industrial plants and ensure the complex utilization of raw materials, power and scrap material.

6) Continually to strengthen the State sector of economy. To increase the value of industrial production from 25.5 milliard dinars in 1939 to 126 milliard dinars in 1951, almost five times the pre-war production.

To increase the share of industrial production in the total production from 45% in 1939 to 64% in 1951.

7) To build up the electrical industry and ensure the electrification of the country. To build hydro-power stations and increase the production of cheap electric power. To build thermal power plants as supplementary installations, primarily utilizing coal waste.

To increase the production of electric power from 1.1 milliard kWhs in 1939 to 4.35 milliard kWhs in 1951. To erect new power-stations with a total capacity of 1.55 million kW.

8) To build up the heavy industries, particularly ferrous metallurgy and engineering, as a productive and technical basis for the transformation and technical equipment of other branches of the national economy.

To increase the production of means of production (group A) from 43% of the total industrial output in 1939 to 57% in 1951.

9) To mechanise mines and other plant. To perfect the technological processes in ore-washeries, floatations and foundries.

To solve the problem of the industrial production of metallurgical coke from local coal and provide for the production of fire-resistant material.

To organize systematic and extensive research into the mineral and other natural wealth of the country.

To build miners' settlements, improve the provisioning of the workers and the precautions and hygienic conditions of work.

10) To rationalise existing coal mines and open up new ones. To increase the output of coal and coke from 6,068,000 tons in 1939 to 16,500,000 tons in 1951, i.e. to 272%; oil from 1,000 tons to 450,000 tons, i.e. 450 times; iron ore from 613,000 tons to 1,500,000 tons, pig iron from 101,000 tons to 550,000 tons, steel from 235,000 tons to 760,000 tons.

11) To rationalise the consumption of coal in transport and industry. To lower the present average of coal consumption to a considerable extent. To encourage the consumption of lignite, coal dust, small brown coal and bituminous coal. To curtail, by using coal of suitable quality, the consumption of wood as fuel in industry and for domestic use in towns.

To set up combined plants using lignite for the multiple processing of lignite as fuel and as chemical raw material.

12) To develop local industries. To augment the exploitation of local raw materials and local reserves of building material and increase the production of articles for mass consumption.

13) To increase the value of artisan production and artisan services from 12 milliard dinars in 1939 to 18 milliard in 1951, or 1.5 times the pre-war level.

To link up working craftsmen with planned construction and production. To ensure raw materials, tools and work to working craftsmen. To organize a fair system of distribution of raw materials and supervise their consumption.

To ensure the just remuneration of craftsmen according to trade and qualifications.

14) To ensure material and organisational assistance to artisan cooperatives.

15) To develop all communication facilities in order to meet the requirements of the national economy. To effect the rationalization of transport and make a considerable reduction in costs of exploitation.

16) To link up the entire state territory by means of communication facilities into a united economic entity, to further the development of the national economy and

thereby accelerate the overcoming of the country's economic backwardness.

17) In order to ensure the steady execution of this plan and the overcoming of unforeseen difficulties, to create the necessary stores of materials. For this purpose, to build a network of storehouses, silos and cold-storage plant.

Article 2

1) To apply up-to-date methods and increase and improve output in all branches of agriculture.

2) To study and solve the question of planned regional cultivation in agricultural production.

3) To test and introduce new agricultural crops and new breeds of live-stock.

4) To ensure comprehensive material and technical aid to working peasants and enable them to apply modern methods in land cultivation and live-stock rearing.

To improve the supplying of working peasants with industrial products.

To protect the working peasant from all attempts at exploitation.

To raise the material and cultural level of the working peasant.

5) To increase the production of agricultural machines to 34,000 tons in 1951.

To manufacture 68,000 ploughs in 1951, i.e. over 9 times the pre-war figure.

To increase the production of artificial fertilizers to 350,000 tons in 1951, i.e. 4.8 times the pre-war figure.

6) To augment by means of agricultural machine-stations the technical-organizational assistance offered to working peasants. To increase the number of agricultural machine-stations and equip them with more machines. To rationalize the organization of their work, to ensure the efficient use of machines and to lower considerably the cost of the services rendered by agricultural machine-stations.

To supply agriculture with selected seeds, seedlings, breeding-stock, veterinary supplies and chemicals for plant protection.

7) To develop the fruit- and vegetable-processing industry to almost 16 times the pre-war level.

8) To carry out the drainage of 400,000 hectares of marsh land and land exposed to floods. To introduce an irrigation system over a total area of 400,000 hectares.

To restore and improve the existing irrigation and drainage system.

To increase the area sown in 1951 to 7.7 million hectares and thus exceed the pre-war figure.

To increase the area sown with industrial crops and fodder to almost 2.5 times the pre-war area.

9) To ensure food supplies for the population and the equipment of industry with raw materials and increase the total agricultural output by an average of 20% as compared with the pre-war level.

To apply modern agro-technical methods and increase the fertility of the soil. By 1951 to increase the average yield of white grain by 15% per hectare, maize by 20%, certain kinds of industrial crops by 8—30%, as compared with the pre-war yield.

10) By 1951 to equal and in certain breeds exceed the pre-war number of live-stock. To increase the number of cattle by 16% as compared with the pre-war number, the number of pigs by 71%, sheep by 46%.

To improve the quality, condition and reproductive capacity of live-stock.

11) To ensure material and technical assistance to existing and newly-founded peasant working cooperatives. To strengthen the organization of these cooperatives. To introduce production schemes and financial plans, a fair system of wages and distribution of yields. To improve the organization of their work. To carry out all necessary measures so that the peasant working cooperatives may become model farm-estates.

12) To raise the organizational and technical level of the state farms. To ensure the supplying of peasant homesteads and peasant working cooperatives with selected

seed, fruit and vine seedlings and breeding-stock from the state farms.

To elaborate plans for state farms and ensure their planned working. To perfect the organization of their work, to introduce norms of work and a fair system of wages, and to increase productivity.

13) To exploit forests rationally and take all measures for the economization of fuel and building timber, and for the preservation and protection of forests from devastation and from damage by natural elements.

To mechanize and rationalize the felling and processing of timber in the forests and its transport.

To train skilled lumbermen.

Article 3

1) To develop the enthusiasm for work and creative initiative of the working class and of working people in general and ensure a constant increase in the productivity of work. Increased productivity of work is the main source of greater accumulation and the chief means of raising the material and cultural standard of life of the working people.

2) To introduce a fair system of technical and economic norms of production. To ensure the strictest economization of raw materials and fuel. To make rational use of machines and tools and keep them in repair. To reduce unproductive expenditure in economy. During the period of five years to lower costs of production in the manufacturing industry, the building industry and railway transport by 25—40%.

3) To ensure the scientific organization of work and management. To strengthen discipline in work and in the execution of the plan. To ensure the correct recording of production and consumption.

4) To elaborate and introduce a differentiated system of wages, salaries and bonuses for the fulfilment and surpassing of the plan.

5) To develop and perfect competition as a means of mobilizing the working masses for the execution of the plan. To extend the system of competition to all tasks

in the plan, not only as regards the quantity of the products but also as regards their quality.

6) To improve the provisioning of the workers and their housing conditions. To afford them greater protection and more hygienic conditions for work.

7) To ensure the education and training of cadres to carry out the plan. Simultaneously to form the necessary cadres for the fulfilment of tasks involved in the further development of the national economy. To direct all technically trained intelligentsia towards creative work.

Article 4

To raise science and engineering to an up-to-date level. To reorganize the work of universities, academies of science, institutes and secondary schools. To develop scientific institutions and elaborate a program for scientific research-work in all branches of economy; to direct the work of such institutions towards the practical solving of scientific and technical problems in connection with the Five Year Plan, and towards the training of competent bodies of experts.

Article 5

1) To ensure a speedier tempo of development in the economically backward republics and remove all consequences of uneven development.

2) To increase by 1951 the total investments: in the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by over 7 times, in the People's Republic of Macedonia 8 times, in the People's Republic of Montenegro by almost 8 times as compared with 1946, and to exceed the general rate of increase of investments.

3) To increase by 1951 the value of industrial production: in the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by 10.5 times, in the People's Republic of Macedonia by 26.3 times, as compared with 1939. In Montenegro, which had no industries, to achieve a production of 1.1 milliard dinars and thus to exceed in these people's republics the general average rate of increase in the value of industrial production.

Article 6

1) To improve the supplying of the population with articles of mass consumption, particularly foodstuffs, clothing and footwear.

2) To develop light industries and especially the food industry.

To improve the quality and assortment of products for mass consumption.

To increase the production in 1951 as compared with 1939: of vegetable oils by over 3 times, lard by 1.5 times, tinned fruit and vegetables by almost 16 times, meat products by 9 times, sugar by over 2 times, tinned fish by 5.5 times, flour pastes by 17.3 times, textiles by over 2 times, footwear by over 2.5 times, household furnishings by 4 times.

3) To improve housing conditions and by 1951 build up 15 million square metres of housing area.

4) To increase the circulation of retail goods from 55 milliards in 1946 to 102 milliards in 1951.

Gradually, as the Five Year Plan is put into effect, to abolish the system of cards and rationing.

To build up a trade organization and train its personnel so as to ensure the unimpeded and speedy development of the circulation of goods. To improve the technical knowledge and ability of the commercial personnel. To increase the exchange of goods between industry and agriculture.

By 1951 to reduce trading costs to less than 10% of the retail selling prices.

To develop consumers' cooperatives in towns and villages. To improve the technical knowledge and business training of cooperative staffs. To enable consumers' cooperatives in villages to purchase agricultural produce and to supply the villages with industrial products.

Article 7

1) To promote education, raise the cultural level and improve the health of the population.

To invest 5.9 milliard dinars in education. To construct schools covering an area of 1 million square metres. To increase the capacity of schools so as to enable them to accommodate a further 320,000 pupils. By 1951 to provide a seven-year school course for 60% of the children of school age.

2) To invest 1.3 milliard dinars in the construction of theatres, museums, galleries and other institutions.

3) To invest 1.5 milliard dinars in cinematography.

4) To invest the sum of 5.4 milliard dinars in health institutions and in the public health service. To construct 110 hospitals with 14,300 beds. To invest 900 million dinars for the development of physical culture.

Article 8

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

I. The national income (in milliard dinars)	1939	1951	Increased %*
Value of social production —	203	366.6	180
National income — — — —	132	255.0	193
Value of investments — —	20	69.6	348
Value of investments as percentage of the national income — — — — — —	15.2	27.3	
National income per inhabitant (in dinars) — — —	8,464	15,625	185
II. Industrialization (in milliard dinars)			
1. Value of industrial production (in average full cost prices in 1947) — —	25.5	126.0	494
2. Of the total industrial production:			
Coal — — — — — —	2.4	6.0	250
ferrous metallurgy — —	2.7	9.3	344
non-ferrous metallurgy —	2.1	3.3	157
electric power — — —	1.0	4.0	400

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* The increased % is calculated on the basis of 1939 = 100.

	1939	1951	Increased %
metal industries	1.6	11.0	688
electrical industries	0.4	4.0	1000
chemical industries	0.9	8.2	911
building material industry	0.8	6.5	813
3. Value of industrial production per inhabitant (according to selling prices in 1947, expressed in dinars)	3,378	10,625	315
4. Percentage of total industrial production:			
Means of production (group A)	43	57	
Means of consumption (group B)	57	43	
5. Industrial and agricultural production (according to selling prices in 1947):			
a) total amount in milliard dinars	116.5	266.7	229
industrial production	52.7	170.0	323
agricultural production	63.8	96.7	152
b) in percentages:			
industrial production	45	64	
agricultural production	55	36	
III. Handicrafts			
(in milliard dinars)			
1. Value of artisan production and repairs, total amount	12.0	18.0	150
Of this:			
Value of production	10.0	13.0	130
Of this: artisan cooperative sector	1.0	4.0	400
value of repairs	2.0	5.0	250
of this: artisan cooperative sector	0.5	1.5	300
2. Value of required raw materials, fuel and lubricants		7.0	

	1939	1951	Increased %
3. Value of necessary tools and machinery		0.75	
IV. Agriculture			
1. Total area sown (in thousand hectares)	7,235	7,700	106
2. Melioration work:			
Drainage (in thousand hectares)		400	
Irrigation (in thousand hectares)		400	
3. Value of agricultural output (in milliard dinars)	63.8	96.7	151
4. Number of new tractors in agricultural machine stations	1,480*	3,880	262
5. Area ploughed by tractors (in thousand hectares)	455*	1,350	297
6. Mineral fertilizers (in hundred quintals)	3,625*	35,000	965
V. Forestry			
Area annually afforested (in hectares)	9,046	20,000	222
Felling of timber (in thousand cubic metres)	22,700	18,500	84
VI. Railway communications			
Net kilometre tons carried (in millions)	4,242**	10,500	250
Goods transported (in thousand tons)	19,032**	53,200	279
Number of trucks loaded (in thousand trucks)	1,794**	3,800	212
Passenger kilometres covered (in millions)	3,015**	5,050	166

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* **Data for 1946**

** **Data for 1938**

	1939	1951	Increased %
VII. Investments			
1. Value of new investments in 1 year (in milliard dinars) — — — — — —	13.5*	69.6	516
Of this:			
mining and metallurgy —	0.8	7.0	875
production of electric power — — — — — —	0.8	7.3	913
industry — — — — —	1.9	9.8	516
building enterprises — —	0.2	1.1	550
agriculture — — — —	1.4	5.1	364
forestry — — — — —	0.2	0.8	400
communications — — —	3.0	20.5	683
trade — — — — — —	0.3	2.0	667
unproductive branches —	4.9	16.0	327
2. Value of new investments for the period 1947—1951 (in milliard dinars)			
total — — — — — —		278.3	27
Of this:			6.1
mining and metallurgy —		30.8	6.8
production of electric power — — — — — —		30.0	16
industry — — — — —		54.9	
building enterprises — —		3.5	30
agriculture — — — —		19.4	✓
forestry — — — — —		3.6	
communications — — —		72.6	
trade — — — — — —		7.8	
unproductive branches —		55.7	

VIII. Elimination of unevenness in the economic development of the people's republics

1. Value of industrial production (in average full

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* Data for 1946, not including the value of voluntary labour and material from internal reserves.

	1939	1951	Increased %
cost prices for 1947, in milliards of dinars)			
FPR Yugoslavia — — —	25.5	126.0	494
Of this:			
PR Serbia — — — — —	9.7	40.4	417
PR Croatia — — — —	7.1	32.1	452
PR Slovenia — — — —	6.4	23.4	366
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina — — — — — — —	2.0	21.1	1,054
PR Macedonia — — —	0.3	7.9	2,633
PR Montenegro — — —	0.0	1.1	
2. Value of investments of FPR Yugoslavia as a whole (in milliard dinars) — —	31.5*	69.6	516
Of this:			
PR Serbia — — — —	4.3	18.9	439
PR Croatia — — — —	3.8	17.7	466
PR Slovenia — — — —	1.9	7.0	368
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina — — — — —	2.4	17.3	721
PR Macedonia — — —	0.7	5.6	800
PR Montenegro — — —	0.4	3.1	775
IX. *Specific production of industrial staple goods per inhabitant*			
Coal (kilograms) — —	389	1,031	265
steel (kilograms) — —	15	48	320
aluminium (kilograms) —	0.1	0.8	800
electric power (kWh) —	71	272	383
cement (kilograms) — —	42.5	137.5	324
glass (square metres) —	0.1	0.3	300
paper (kilograms) — —	3.2	9.0	281
textiles (metres) — — —	8.7	19.4	223
footwear (pairs) — — —	0.4	1.0	250
sugar (kilograms) — —	6.9	14.4	208
tobacco (kilograms) — —	1.1	2.9	264
beer (litres) — — — —	2.7	6.5	241

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* Data for 1946, not counting the value of voluntary labour and material from internal reserves.

Chapter II

PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES

Article 9

Electrification

1) To increase the production of electric power to 4.35 milliard kilowatt hours in 1951, i. e. almost four times that of 1939. In this way to increase the production of electric power from 71 kWh per inhabitant in 1939 to 272 kWh per inhabitant in 1951.

2) To construct new electric power-stations with a total capacity of 1.55 million kW. To increase the production of cheap electric power by constructing hydropower stations and by applying the latest achievements of modern science. To begin the construction of a certain number of hydro-electric plants which will begin functioning after 1951.

3) To construct new thermal power-plants with condensers, as supplementary installations primarily making use of coal waste and coal not suitable for transport over long distances. In this, to utilize ash as a building material. To ensure the utilization of surplus heat and gases in metallurgical and large industrial enterprises.

To introduce the combined utilization of fuel by setting up heat and power stations supplying consumers who require a large quantity of heat for the processes of production.

4) In the distribution of electric power to introduce a dispatching service for the best possible distribution of electricity, the better exploitation of plant and the planned consumption of surpluses of electric power.

To study and make use of the most up-to-date installations in carrying out the electrification of the country, and to effect the standardization of machines, transmission lines and switch installations.

Article 10

Industry

1) In carrying out the Five Year Plan, in order to fulfil the basic tasks set, to raise the industrial potential by constructing new factories and carrying out the technical reconstruction and modernization of existing plant. In 1951 to attain a total volume of industrial production amounting to 126 milliard dinars (calculation based on average cost prices in 1947) and to make investments amounting to 115.7 milliard dinars.

To improve the work of existing plant, to carry out the mechanization of work-processes, to effect the concentration of smaller plant and the specialization of factories, to introduce new methods of work, modern technics and up-to-date technological processes.

To increase the capacity of existing installations by reconstructing and enlarging them, to strengthen the weak points in factories by setting up new machines, and the weak points in economy by constructing new plant.

2) To start the production of an entire series of articles which this country has not produced so far. These will include trucks, tractors, heavy locomotives, heavy constructional machinery, cranes, water turbines, large steam-boilers, heavy and medium machine tools, heavy and medium electrical machines, transformers, bicycles, typewriters, agricultural machines of a larger type, electric cables, coke, seamless pipes, prefabricated houses, radio-sets, plastics, synthetic rubber, artificial fibres, new nitrogenous fertilizers, etc.

3) To remove the disparity between certain types of industry, and to this end particularly to develop the production of means of production, while especially developing the metal and chemical industries and the electrical industry. By 1951 to ensure an output of means of production amounting to 57% of the total production. To facilitate the further building up of industry, to ensure the extension of the power supply and electrification, to equip railway and road transport with rolling-stock. To facilitate the intensification of agriculture by supplying it with abundant quantities of artificial fertilizers, agricul-

tural machinery and implements, and by creating the prerequisites for raising the standard of living of the people.

By mastering new technological processes, to redirect production primarily to the use of raw materials of which there is a sufficient quantity in the country. To devote particular attention to the complex utilization of raw materials, power and waste, by establishing economical combined plant.

4) In carrying out the Five Year Plan, gradually to remove the disparity between the various branches of production by the suitable distribution of new factories. In this to take into account the existence of raw materials and sources of power, the specific features and social structure of each people's republic, and the general circumstances of the country as a whole.

5) To devote particular attention to the organization of work-places, to the fixing of norms, to the introduction of modern standardized manufacture, the rationalization of internal factory transport, the raising of the quality of production, the reduction of waste and the lowering of production costs.

In the course of the five year period to increase the productivity of work in industry by 66%.

To improve working conditions and ameliorate hygienic conditions in factories and to exert great efforts to raise the qualifications and general level of the workers.

6) To place science at the service of the economic building up of the country, and to this end to extend the network of institutes and scientific institutions, intensify their work and link it up with concrete needs for the realization of the Five Year Plan.

Plan for the fuel industry

7) To diminish the consumption of fuel by increasing the use of electric power and by decreasing the average fuel consumption.

8) To encourage the use of small coal. To reconstruct furnaces for the use of small coal and, in constructing new industrial furnaces, to fit them primarily for the use of small coal and coal dust. To press part of the coal dust into briquettes.

9) To erect combined industrial plant in lignite basins for the multiple processing of lignite as fuel, with the aim of producing fuel of higher quality such as semi-coke, briquettes, metallurgical coke, benzole and homologous products, synthetic fuels and lubricants, and for the processing of lignite as raw material for the manufacture of phenol and other basic raw materials for the chemical industry.

10) To direct the production and consumption of natural and synthetic fuel towards the use of high octane petrols and Diesel fuel.

11) To replace wood as fuel in industry and as fuel for space-heating to the greatest possible extent by using coal of suitable quality. To use mostly gas-generators with timber waste as fuel for the forest transport of timber. To use timber waste for the production of building materials, and for chemical purposes.

12) To study and elaborate the most modern technical methods for the processing of lignite, particularly for the manufacture of suitable fuel for blast furnaces; to adapt these furnaces to new kinds of fuel and introduce a more extensive use of gas in industry and for lighting and heating in cities.

To draft standard power-consumption schemes for different types of consumers, taking into account the sources of power in the country. To standardize fire-boxes and furnaces for wide use in industry and for domestic purposes, boiler - installations and material for heating installations.

Coal and the processing of coal

13) To meet the requirements of industry, transport, navigation and electro-economy and the needs of the broad masses of the people for coal, and to this end to increase the output of coal so that 16.5 million tons of coal are produced in 1951. To increase the output capacity to 18.5 million tons of coal by the end of 1951.

In developing production, primarily to rely on the largest basins, as follows:

for bituminous coal, the Raša coalfield, the Timok basin and the Ibar mines;

for brown coal, the Banovići, Central Bosnian, Mostar, Livanj, Trbovlje, Senj and Aleksinac coalfields;

for lignite, the Kreka, Velenje, Kostolac, Kolubara and Kosovo coalfields.

14) To apply new methods of excavation and to mechanize pits and transport. To apply the system of open-cast mining in the Banovići, Kosovo, Kolubara and Kostolac coalfields.

15) To improve the quality of coal by processing it, and to this end to set up the necessary plant for the processing of coal. Thus to diminish the average percentage of ash in the processing of bituminous coal from 27% to 18%, in brown coal from 15% to 13% and lignite from 18% to 12%. To utilize fuel waste for the production of building material. To undertake the production of semi-coke from lignite and utilize the by-products, i.e. gases, toluene, benzole, phenol, in the chemical industry.

To use mainly local coal for this purpose.

16) In order to fulfil the tasks set, to carry out extensive research, devoting great attention to research work on bituminous coal.

Oil

17) To increase the production of oil so as to produce 450,000 tons in 1951 and reach a capacity of 500,000 tons of crude oil by the end of 1951.

18) For the refining of the above quantity of oil, to erect a new refinery with installations for cracking which by the beginning of 1950 will be refining 300,000 tons of crude oil.

To start the construction of a second refinery in 1951.

19) For the execution of the tasks set, to carry out extensive sinkings for the exploitation and exploration of the already prospected oil-fields of Gojl and Lendava and geophysical research and trial-sinkings on as yet unprospected oil-fields.

20) To begin the exploitation of bituminous schists and constantly increase production.

Ferrous metallurgy

21) To develop ferrous metallurgy to cover the requirements of industrialization both in quantity and quality. To introduce new products which are lacking and new technological processes which will increase the effect of work, diminish waste and lower the consumption of material and raw materials.

22) To increase the output of iron ore to 1.5 million tons in 1951. To this end to develop and mechanize the mines of Ljubija and Vareš.

To increase the output of manganese ore to 46,000 tons in 1951 with an output capacity of 70,000 tons by the end of 1951. To this end to carry out systematic research work on manganese ore, particularly in Macedonia.

23) By 1951 to increase the production of pig-iron to 550,000 tons and of raw steel to 760,000 tons so that by the end of 1951 the pig-iron output reaches a capacity of 730,000 tons and that of raw steel 1,000,000 tons.

To reconstruct and mechanize existing iron-works, while simultaneously removing the disparity between the different plants, and to construct new iron-works in the valley of the River Bosna. To ensure the necessary increase in the output of cast steel in the iron-works of Guštanj and introduce the production of cast steel in other enterprises.

24) To introduce the production of high quality steel, special wires, seamless pipes, iron hoops and large articles of forged steel.

To diminish the consumption of coke per ton of pig-iron and produce part of the increased output of pig-iron in electric furnaces.

25) To increase the production of ferro-alloys to 17,000 tons and the production capacity of ferro-alloys to 25,000 tons.

In order to achieve this, to construct a new factory for ferro-alloys in the vicinity of chromium, manganeze and molybdenum ore - deposits.

Non-ferrous metallurgy.

26) To ensure the production of non-ferrous metals for the requirements of industry, transport, electro-economy and foreign trade. To increase the production of copper in the Bor mines to 40,000 tons in the second half of 1948.

To increase the output of lead to 65,000 tons by enlarging the foundry at Trepča in the second half of 1948.

To increase the production of zinc to 20,000 tons per annum. To construct new plant for the production of electrolytic zinc.

To reconstruct the existing mines at Trepča, Mežice, Zletovo, Kopaonik, Ajvalija and Lece and increase their capacity.

27) To increase the output of aluminium oxide to 56,000 tons in 1951. To complete the reconstruction of the aluminium oxide factory at Strnišće and enlarge the existing factory in Lozovac to correspond to the capacity of the electrolytic installations.

To increase the output of aluminium to 13,000 tons per annum by completing a section of the electrolytic installation at Strnišće.

To start building up the aluminium industry in the Mostar district. In the production of aluminium to rely on the bauxite deposits at Bosanska Krupa, Mostar, Drniš and in Istria. To prospect the bauxite deposits in Montenegro, especially deposits of white bauxites.

28) To increase the production of rolled and compressed products of non-ferrous metallurgy to 26,000 tons in 1951. To this end to erect 2 rolling-mills for non-ferrous metals, including one for aluminium.

29) To mechanize mines and other plant, to advance the technological processes in ore-washeries, floatations and foundries, and diminish waste. To solve the question of the utilization of sulphuric gases at Bor. To undertake extensive prospecting work for new non-ferrous metal mines and particularly copper and antimony mines.

Non-Metals

30) In 1951 to produce 186,000 tons of fire-resisting material, including 50,000 tons of magnezite and chromium-magnezite bricks.

To construct new factories for the production of such material and renovate existing ones. To master the methods of production of magnezite and chromium-magnezite bricks; to improve the quality of fire-brick and maintain it on an even level.

In the construction of new factories, to rely on local raw materials and particularly on fire-clay in the Arandjelovac basin, magnezite and chromium in Kosovo and Metohija and bauxite in Montenegro.

31) In order to cover the needs of industry and agriculture and those of the population, to increase the production of salt to 235,000 tons in 1951.

The metal industry

32) To begin the large-scale production of various machines and installations and in the first place of machine tools. To make possible the mechanization of agriculture by the production of agricultural machines and tools and to ensure the equipment of transport with locomotives and trucks.

To apply up-to-date principles of construction in production. To increase the use of aluminium as a raw material, carry out the broadest standardization of products, and ensure mass production on the principle of standardized interchangeable parts.

33) By 1951 to attain a production of 5,100 tons of machine tools for working metals with and without detaching cuttings. To this end to construct a factory of light machines in Zagreb, a factory of medium machines in Sarajevo and a factory of heavy machines in Belgrade. These machines are to be constructed in the main on the basis of individual electric motive power and the maximum degree of automatic control. To adapt metal-working machines for detaching cuttings to the use of

hard metal tools and develop them in the direction of specialized machines for mass production, on the one hand, and universal machines worked individually for general purposes, on the other.

34) In order to ensure the development of railway communications, to create a powerful basis for the manufacture of rolling-stock. By 1951 to ensure the necessary reserve production capacity of 200 locomotives for further development in the second Five Year Plan. In 1951 to produce 100 locomotives, 280 passenger coaches and luggage vans and 5500 freight trucks, with a reserve capacity of 7000 trucks, the greater part of the freight trucks to be produced in the Kraljevo factory.

35) To introduce the manufacture of water turbines. In 1951 to produce 4,000 tons of hydraulic machines, the greater part of these machines to be produced in the new factory at Ljubljana. For electrification purposes and for the supply of steam to industry, to ensure the production of steam - boilers and by 1951 attain a production of 4,800 square metres of heating surface.

36) In order to further the mechanization of agriculture, to attain a production of 34,000 tons of agricultural machines and tools by 1951. Of these, 68,000 will be ploughs, a number 9.3 times that produced in 1939. To ensure the necessary production of pumps and irrigation installations for large-scale melioration work.

37) For the mechanization of large-scale building undertakings, to introduce the manufacture of constructional machinery and by 1951 attain an output of 7,600 tons.

38) To introduce the manufacture of tractors and by 1951 reach an output of 1,500.

To increase the production of lorries to 6,000 in 1951.

To introduce the manufacture of bicycles and produce 50,000 bicycles in 1951. To construct new types of bicycles by using compressed parts.

To introduce the manufacture of typewriters and by 1951 reach a production of 10,000.

Electrical industry

39) In carrying out the Five Year Plan to provide more and more material equipment for electrification, to supply industry, mining and metallurgy with electric motive power, to provide installation material for building and supply the broad masses of the people with electric bulbs, radio-sets, electrical household installations and other electro-technical equipment.

To this end to set up a new manufacture of transformers, lead cables, machinery for electric power-stations, high frequency material, radio sets and other electro-technical equipment.

To increase the output of electrical machinery to 135,000 kilowatts in 1951, or 31 times the 1939 figure. In addition to the manufacture of electric motors, to establish the manufacture of generators and special electrical mining machinery protected from explosive gases. To establish the manufacture of transformers and by 1951 attain an output of 360,000 kVA.

40) In the manufacture of electrical equipment to devote particular attention to the production of insulating material by the widest use of artificial plastics, particularly vinyl polymers.

To start and to develop the manufacture of porcelain high-tension insulators. In addition to porcelain to start using suitable new material for low-tension insulators.

In the manufacture of installation equipment to make possible the speedier and cheaper introduction of household electrical installations by replacing insulating pipes and applying new methods and equipment, thus reducing their price.

41) To start the manufacture of lead cables in the Belgrade district and by 1951 reach an output of 10,000 tons.

42) In order to meet the needs of the broad masses of the people, to begin a new manufacture of wireless receiving sets, and by the end of 1951 attain an output of 150,000 sets per annum.

To increase the production of electric bulbs to 7.8 million in 1951, i. e. 6.5 times the 1939 output, and prepare for the manufacture of fluorescent lamps.

To develop the mass production of film projectors.

The chemical industry

43) In carrying out the Five Year Plan to increase the use of new chemicals in agriculture, to cover the requirements of other branches of economy and of industry, and satisfy the needs of general consumption.

To establish new branches of the industry of organic and inorganic products of a synthetic nature, utilizing domestic raw materials and by-products, while applying modern technological methods in the processes of manufacture.

44) To increase the production of artificial fertilizers for agriculture to 350,000 tons in 1951, i.e. 4.8 times the 1939 figure.

To establish the manufacture of azotic compounds by the synthesis of ammonia, using domestic lignite, and thus creating a wide basis for the production of azotic fertilizers and other azotic compounds and by 1951 attaining an output of 110,000 tons, i. e. 66 times that of 1939.

In 1951 to produce 92,000 tons of sulphuric acid, or 6.5 times the 1939 production.

45) To increase the output of calcium carbides to 126,000 tons in 1951 and thus double the 1939 figure. In this way to ensure supplies for the manufacture of plastics and the production of calcium cyanamide for artificial fertilizers for use in agriculture.

46) To increase the output of ammonia soda to 50,000 tons, i. e. 2.3 times that of 1939.

To ensure the supply of naphthalic acids and hydrated oils for the manufacture of soap.

To increase the output of caustic soda to 35,000 tons in 1951, this being 2.5 times the 1939 production.

47) To devote particular attention to the manufacture of plastics and in 1951 attain an output of 5,000 tons.

Parallel with this to develop the manufacture of the necessary plasticisers and thus ensure the necessary raw materials for the electrical industry, the shoe industry and other industries.

The cement, building material and glass industries

48) To provide the necessary building material for the execution of extensive building works within the framework of the Five Year Plan. To this end to increase the output of cement to 2.2 million tons in 1951, i.e. 3.3 times the 1939 output.

To increase the production of artificial slabs and by 1951 ensure a production of pre-fabricated houses covering an area of 460 000 square meters. In order to effect the industrialization of the building trade, to organize the production of pre-fabricated concrete parts, employing steel of great hardness, and to ensure the production of pre-fabricated concrete pillars for purposes of electrification and tele-communications.

To increase the production of plaster to 150,000 tons in 1951, which represents an increase of 18.7 as compared with 1939, and thus create the necessary pre-requisites for the adoption of methods of dry-building in the building industry.

To re-direct the production of asbestos-concrete sheeting to the use of domestic asbestos and increase the output of the latter to 4,700,000 square meters, or 4.7 times the 1939 production.

To utilize fuel waste and coal slag for the production of building material.

49) To triple the output of tiles as compared with 1939 and by 1951 achieve an output of almost 600 million tiles. To increase the output of bricks to 1.4 milliard bricks in 1951, i.e. 2.2 times that of 1939. In order to rationalize the manufacture of cement, bricks and tiles, to devote special attention to the mechanization of the extraction of raw materials and to internal transport.

50) To devote special attention to the manufacture of glass. To increase the output of plate glass to 4,600,000

square meters in 1951 and the output of all other glass to 30,000 tons, or 2.5 times that of 1939. To start the factory production of optical glass, glass for the automobile industry, fire-proof glass, phials for medical purposes and glass cylinders for electric bulbs.

The timber industry

51) To develop the timber industry to such an extent that all available raw materials, from forest-logs to sawdust from the sawmills, are fully utilized. To this end to found combined timber-works.

To combine small sawmills, close out-of-date and redundant sawmills and effect a correct distribution of new sawmills, so that the total capacity does not exceed 1.65 million cubic metres of felled timber. To supply the sawmills with sufficient machinery for the artificial drying of wood.

52) To increase the industrial production of furniture in 1951 to 3.9 times that of 1939 and set up new factories for cases, casks, coachwork and carts as well as works for producing carpentry and other finished products.

53) To build up a new industry of pre-fabricated houses, utilising wood-fibres in the pre-fabricated parts. To increase the production of plywood to 48,400 cubic meters and develop the production of material from wood-fibres to 32,000 tons in 1951.

To develop the chemical processing of wood and introduce the hydrolysis of wood, producing 4,800 tons of spirit in 1951.

The cellulose, wood-pulp and paper industry

To increase the output of cellulose to 87,000 tons in 1951, i. e. 2.4 times the 1939 figure. To establish the production of viscose cellulose so that it may meet all the requirements of the textile and other industries. To utilise beech-wood and sawmill-waste.

55) To increase the output of paper to 145,000 tons in 1951, i. e. 2.9 times the 1939 output. In the manufacture

of paper, primarily to increase the output of certain kinds for which there is special demand, in the first place increasing the output of newsprint to 36,000 tons in 1951, or 57 times the 1939 output. Similarly to ensure sufficient quantities of packing and technical paper, and especially cable-paper required for the projected manufacture of cables.

The food industry

56) To develop the food industry, while improving the quality and packing of food products, and to exceed considerably the production capacity of 1939. To increase the output of sugar to 230,000 tons in 1951, i. e. 2.1 times that of 1939, and thereby reach an annual consumption of 12 kilograms per inhabitant. To organize the utilization of waste from existing sugar factories for artificial fertilizers.

57) In order to ensure sufficient quantities of fats for the supply of the population and necessary raw materials for industry, to increase the production of vegetable oils threefold as compared with 1939 and reach an output of 75,000 tons in 1951, at the same time increasing the production of hydrated oils and slow-drying oils for the production of dyes and varnishes from domestic raw materials.

To begin the utilization of oil-seeds by applying modern methods in the oil industry, employing the method of continuous extraction.

To introduce the utilization of waste in oil factories for producing cattle-feed.

58) With the purpose of lowering the costs of production, to mechanize the processes of production and rationalize transport. To devote special attention to hygienic conditions of work in the food industry.

To ensure a supply of raw materials (seeds) by ensiling and storing.

59) To undertake the solving of the problem of obtaining concentrates and vitamins for alimentation.

In fruit-growing areas, to develop and ensure the processing of fruit and vegetables. To devote particular attention to the tinning of fruit and vegetables for winter food supplies. To provide a sufficient number of cold storage plants to preserve food products in fresh condition.

60) To extend the manufacture of tobacco and especially to improve its quality. To adapt the process of tobacco manufacture to the special character and qualities of the tobacco produced in the different tobacco-growing districts. To introduce up-to-date air-conditioning installations in factories and fermenting-stations and modern methods in the processing, sorting and mixing of tobacco. In particular to improve the aromatic quality and the packing of cigarettes. For the protection of the workers, to improve the hygienic conditions of work.

To make use of tobacco waste for the production of nicotine to be used in agriculture for the protection of plants.

61) To develop the tinning industry and devote particular attention to the processing of meat. To increase the output of meat products to 125,000 tons in 1951, i.e. almost 9 times the 1939 output. In order to provide more raw materials for the tinning industry, to construct new modern pig-fattening farms with installations for the processing of meat and industrial slaughter-houses. In all industrial slaughter-houses to organize the utilization of by-products and offal, devoting particular attention to the skinning of pigs.

62) To increase the output of milk products such as butter, cheese of good quality, and caseins. To build central dairies in all large cities and industrial centres, and in 1951 to process 225,000 tons of milk, i.e. 2.6 times the 1939 quantity. To undertake the production of pasteurized and condensed milk.

The textile industry

63) To increase the production of cotton yarn in the textile industry to 47,400 tons in 1951 and increase the production of cotton fabrics to 250 million metres.

In the production of woollen fabrics to reach a production of 24.2 million metres in 1951.

By 1951 to increase the production of hempen fabrics to 17.3 million metres and the production of linen fabrics to 19.7 million metres.

64) To introduce a new artificial-fibre industry and in 1951 reach a production of 21,000 tons, thus considerably increasing the supply of raw materials for the textile industry.

65) While carrying out the Five Year Plan, to develop the textile industry so as to enable it to make the fullest use of the increased supplies of domestic raw materials such as flax, cotton, hemp, broom, artificial fibres and wool of poorer quality. To carry out the modernization of installations, the essential rationalization of production, and remove the disparity between the capacity of the spinning-mills and weaving-sheds.

66) To exert great efforts and carry out all required measures to bring about a considerable improvement in the quality of textile products. To increase the choice of fabrics and extend the manufacture of fabrics of better quality for overcoats, suits, women's costumes and dresses, and the manufacture of dyed fabrics.

The leather, footwear and rubber industry

67) To increase the output of shoes to 8 million pairs in 1951, i.e. twice that of 1939.

To raise the output of peasants' rubber shoes to 4,400,000 pairs in 1951 and also ensure the necessary increase in the production of rubber boots. To increase the output of automobile tyres to 160,000 tyres in 1951, while simultaneously increasing the output of bicycle tyres to 2,640,000. To create an ample supply of raw materials, synthetic and natural rubber, for the rubber industry.

68) In the leather industry to carry out an extensive reconstruction of plant and rationalize production, while paying special attention to the improvement of the hygienic conditions of work.

Medical supply production

69) In order to create a material basis for conducting a successful health service, to establish the production of means for the prevention of epidemics, for large-scale anti-malarial and anti-tuberculosis campaigns, etc.

To ensure the equipment of hospitals with hospital furnishings and apparatus, medical instruments and auxiliary equipment. To equip dental stations with the necessary installations and instruments. To establish the production of the necessary medical and sanitary equipment and installations.

70) To introduce and develop to a sufficient extent the production of hormone products and attain an annual output of 100 million international units of insulin.

To devote special attention to the production of opium alkaloids. To prepare for the production of pharmaceutical supplies, representing the latest achievements of science, which will ensure efficacious and cheap medical treatment.

Article 11

Handicrafts

1) To increase the productivity of handicrafts by introducing the necessary tools and machinery. By 1951 to ensure tools and machinery for handicrafts amounting to a value of 750 million dinars, and to ensure a supply of the necessary raw materials, fuel and lubricants.

2) To raise the level of technical qualifications of craftsmen and direct the producing crafts to the manufacture, primarily for special orders, of products of higher quality which are not provided for in industrial production.

3) With the aim of consolidating and developing cooperative craft organization, to ensure the further growth of producers' cooperatives and service cooperatives and by 1951 achieve an output of goods amounting to a value of 4 milliard dinars and of repair-work to a value of 1.5 milliard dinars.

4) To make the maximum use in handicrafts of raw materials which are unsuitable for further industrial processing, such as waste metal sheets and rods, leather scraps, rubber, textiles, bristles, feathers, etc.

5) To advance home industries, and in the different regions the specific and artistic crafts of the region, particularly lace-making and embroidery, rug-making, carving, filigree-work and copper-smith's work, basket-work and pottery of high quality.

6) To organize the systematic purchase of the products of regional arts and crafts.

Article 12

Agriculture and forestry

Agriculture

1) The basic task of agriculture is to increase the output of bread-grains, fats, meat, milk and other produce in order to improve the food-supply of the population and to produce raw materials which are necessary for the realization of the industrial plan.

To reach, and in the basic branches exceed, the pre-war agricultural output by an average of 20%.

To organize agricultural production on the basis of regional cultivation of those branches of production in which an increased output of agricultural raw materials and foodstuffs is planned.

To carry out the melioration of land on a large scale. To institute more intensive methods of cultivation and thus raise the technical level of agriculture.

To increase the yield of staple crops and the reproductive capacity of cattle. To mechanize agricultural work to a greater extent and supply agricultural producers with the necessary means of production. To develop scientific research-work and augment the number of agricultural research institutions. To set them the task of examining regional production areas and finding better methods for the increase of production in all branches of agriculture and particularly in the field of plant and live-stock selection. To render the achievements of science accessible for mass application in agricultural production. To increase the production of sub-tropical plants in suitable regions.

Melioration

2) To drain marshes and land exposed to flooding over an area of 400,000 hectares and thus reclaim tracts of land, primarily in order to increase production from arable land. To effect the melioration of land exposed to flooding along the Danube, Sava, Tisa and Morava rivers, and carry out extensive melioration schemes such as the melioration of the Mačvansko Polje in Serbia, Lonjsko Polje in Croatia, Lake Skadar in Montenegro, the marshes along the Vardar river and Crna Reka in Macedonia and the large karst regions.

To improve the drainage system by completing existing pumping installations and building new ones. To increase the capacity of existing pumping-stations and construct new ones, with a capacity of 30,000 kw.. To explore the possibilities of using the same pumping-stations both for irrigation and draining, and to put this into effect.

3) In order to obtain larger and more certain yields of grain, industrial and other crops, to carry out the irrigation of a total area of 400,000 hectares, primarily in corn-growing and sub-tropical regions and thus to increase the area of irrigated land tenfold as compared to 1939.

4) To introduce a hydrographic service to serve the needs of hydro-economy, to draw up water-charts and by 1949 at the latest, make hydro-economic maps of large river basins, paying particular attention to hydrogeological features. To draw up projects for the further melioration of the soil and carry out pedological and hydrological surveys of land capable of improvement.

To increase the productivity of work in the field of melioration by 30% through the mechanization and better organization of work.

5) To increase the area of land sown to 7.7 million hectares. To effect this increase mainly by discontinuing the practice of letting land lie fallow and by reclaiming new tracts of land through melioration.

6) To increase the output of grain in corn-growing regions. To diminish the surface of land under maize in the non-corn-growing regions and replace maize with fodder, industrial and other crops.

To retain the area sown with wheat and white grains on the level of the pre-war average area and increase the output by raising the average yield 15% per hectare.

To increase the yield of maize by 20% per hectare, by using better seed (heterozis) and by other measures, and in this way to equal pre-war production, despite the decreased area of the non-corn-growing regions.

7) To increase the area sown with industrial crops 2.4 times and increase the yield by 8—30% as compared with the pre-war yield, and in this way to ensure raw materials for the food, textile, oil and rubber industries.

To extend the cultivation of sugar-beet, tobacco, cotton, hemp, flax and other industrial crops. To study new industrial crops such as koksagis, safflower, broom and other crops, and start cultivating them in suitable regions.

8) With the aim of ensuring fodder supplies, improving the system of the rotation of crops and increasing the fertility of soil, to increase the area under fodder 2.3 times as compared with the pre-war area, especially in stock-rearing regions. To increase the productivity of fields and pastures.

To increase the area sown with vegetables 1.5 times and increase the output of vegetables in order to improve the food-supplies of the rural and urban population.

9) To increase the yield of the basic crops per land-unit by applying up-to-date agro-technical methods such as the choice and selection of seed of pure kinds of grain, industrial and other crops, the correct cultivation of land,

the increased use of natural and chemical fertilizers and other measures.

To ensure the necessary supplies of high quality seeds for the main agricultural crops by producing these seeds in the country.

Fruit-growing and viticulture

10) To increase the number of trees and by the end of 1951 attain the pre-war level. In order to provide for a further development of fruit-growing, to increase the production of seedlings to 5 million.

To reach the pre-war average output of plums and apples. In the specifically fruit-growing regions, to increase the output by the cultivation of new fruit-trees on an up-to-date basis.

To increase the output of fruit per tree through better tending, cultivation and other measures, by the large-scale suppression of diseases and insect-pests.

11) To restore and extend the surface under vines and vine seedlings.

To increase the output of grapes and wine, and double the quantity of wine processed by constructing large wine-cellars.

Live-stock rearing

12) By 1951 to reach and exceed the pre-war number of live-stock.

To exceed the pre-war number of cattle by 16%, the number of pigs by 71% and the number of sheep by 46%. To increase the number of sheep, particularly in the live-stock-rearing regions.

To provide for the improvement of the quality of cattle and increase the yield of milk per cow by 200 litres. To increase the amount of wool per sheep by 20% and the weight of wool 10% by introducing new breeds and by cross-breeding, improved feed and care.

13) To increase within the five-year period the production of the main live-stock products and exceed the pre-war production of fats, milk, wool and hides. To increase the number of contracts for the fattening of pigs and increase the number of pigs fattened to 2.5 million. For this purpose, to organize large pig-fattening farms. With the aim of improving farming, to extend the network of incubators.

14) In order to ensure the healthiness of live-stock, to increase the production of veterinary supplies: serums and other biological products and chemical and pharmaceutical preparations. To provide for the widest possible application of veterinary and sanitary measures. To provide for the breeding of the maximum number of stock, particularly mares. To introduce large-scale artifical insemination of live-stock. To organize extensive measures for combatting sterility in mares and cows. To build up and equip a network of veterinary hospitals and first-aid stations. To establish live-stock rearing stations.

To increase the production of concentrated feeding-stuffs by constructing factories and silos for fodder.

The mechanization of agriculture and the use of chemicals in agriculture

15) To raise the technical level of agriculture by supplying it with better machines, larger quantities of fertilizers, chemicals for the protection of plants, veterinary supplies and other means. In the course of five years, to equip agriculture with new tractors, with 250,000 iron ploughs, seed-drills and other agricultural machines. With the aim of further mechanizing agriculture, to strengthen the organization of agricultural machine-stations and increase their number. To increase the utilization of tractor capacity to 300 standard hectares of ploughed land, i. e. 2.6 times.

16) To increase the use of mineral fertilizers and in 1951 supply agriculture with 350 tons of mineral fertilizers. To supply agriculture with sufficient quantities of chemicals for the protection of plants.

State farms

17) To improve and consolidate the organization of the State farms for their basic task, viz. the supplying of peasant working cooperatives and peasant farmsteads with seed of good quality, fruit and vine seedlings, good live-stock for breeding purposes and other requisites for agricultural production. To increase the number of live-stock on the State farms.

To fix norms of work and increase the productivity of work. To introduce obligatory agro-technical and zoo-technical measures.

Peasant working cooperatives

18) To assist the peasant working cooperatives to strengthen their organization. To introduce plans of production and finance, a better organization of work and measures enabling peasant working cooperatives to develop into model farm-estates.

Fishing

19) To develop sea-fishing. To increase the total catch of sea-fish to 50,000 tons and thus exceed the pre-war catch by 3.5 times. To carry out the mechanization of fishing by building the necessary fishing units, increase the average catch and lower costs of fishing by 25%.

To perfect fishing implements and find the most suitable methods for the processing of fish.

To study the biology and migration routes of the economically most important fish in the Adriatic Sea with the aim of further developing sea-fishing.

20) To increase the catch of blue-fish and carry out the mechanization of fishing in inland waters. To develop deep-sea fishing with drift-nets and fishing on the open sea with circular moored nets. To achieve an average annual catch of 100 tons per fishing-vessel and a total take of 24,000 tons.

To develop the artificial culture of molluscs, particularly oysters, making use of the most extensive natural grounds for cultivation. By 1951 to produce a crop of 6,000,000 oysters per annum.

21) To assist the fishermen's cooperatives to organize the fishing of blue and other fish in inland waters on a rational basis.

To aid the fishermen's cooperatives to mechanize fishing. To undertake measures for the strengthening of their organization, the introduction of standards and a better organization of work.

22) To develop fresh-water fishing. To increase the total production and fish-catch to 50,000 tons. To effect a considerable increase in the production of fish in the existing artificial fisheries, and extend their area in districts unsuitable for agriculture.

To increase the number of fish-breeding pools and ensure a sufficient quantity of seed-fish for hatching and for increasing the number of fish in inland waters.

Forestry

23) With the aim of preserving and improving land, bettering the water regime, protecting agricultural land, increasing production in the forest industry, to afforest 100,000 hectares of old clearings, burnt forest areas, barren land and rocky soil; to carry out the improvement of neglected forests on a surface of at least 150,000 hectares. To carry out extensive work for the protection of the soil from devastation by wind and water, and the protection of agricultural soil, communications and buildings from drifts and slides due to torrents, and to undertake the regulation of one half of the areas registered as liable to devastation by torrents.

To survey, viz. measure, list, and determine the annual growth and output, on a surface of at least 8 million hectares of forests and forest-land.

To develop the work of scientific institutions and stations for forestry research-work to the greatest possible extent, and to set as their main tasks: the study of measures for the increase of growth; the spread of existing varieties and the introduction of new kinds of trees of large growth necessary to the modern timber industry; the reduction of the costs of afforestation by mechanizing work and by extensive sowing instead of planting; the study of new measures for the protection of forests; the study of the technical characteristics of wood and its best possible use in the timber industry, especially with respect to the utilization of waste and wood of poorer quality.

24) To reduce waste in the felling, processing and export of timber and to utilize waste for processing and for the manufacture of useful products. Gradually to abolish open hearths and use only dried wood for heating purposes. To find a substitute for timber as a building material in the construction of buildings, in mines and communications, and especially for railway sleepers. To lower the consumption of timber in carpentry and in the manufacture of furniture by classifying wood.

To ensure a better utilization of deciduous trees and particularly beech-trunks in the saw-mills and thus realise an increase in production despite a reduction in felling.

25) In order to mechanize and rationalize work, to set up 2,000 motor and electric hand-sawing machines. To supply the forest industry with a large number of fixed and mobile cranes and thus mechanize loading and reloading by 30%. With the aim of opening up new forest areas, to build at least 250 km. of road for tractors, 700 km. of road for lorries, 200 km. of narrow-gauge railroad and 50 km. of funicular railways, in addition to a dense network of roads for draft teams. For the mechanization of transport to provide 600 tractors, 700 lorries, 100 locomotives (predominantly motor locomotives), and a considerable number of carts with rubber-tyres for draft teams. To use wood-coal or wood for at least 30% of all motor vehicles and replace steam engines by motor-engines.

For the more efficient administration and protection of the forests, to construct 100,000 square metres of administrative buildings and foresters' dwellings.

To regulate the forest pastures. To organize the service for the protection of forests from fire and from insect-pests.

Article 13

Communications

1) As the Five Year Plan is put into effect, to increase the capacity of all branches of transport in order to provide for the speedy development of the national economy.

In the course of the five years to effect the complete restoration of the means of communication damaged during the war, and construct new ones amounting to a value of 72.6 milliard dinars, applying the findings of modern science both in the construction of means of communication and in their exploitation.

To ensure the planned coordination and dovetailing of all branches of transport, taking the railways as the basic means of transport, but considerably developing the part played by water transport, particularly for long-distance goods traffic. To unburden the railways of short-distance traffic and transfer such traffic and local transport to the motor transport services, which should also be developed in all regions where motor-vehicles represent the sole modern means of transport.

To improve the exploitation of all branches of transport and avoid the transport of goods to places where such goods are produced.

To undertake measures to improve the distribution and organization of transport in conformity with the needs of the national economy.

To modernize rolling-stock and technical installations and create sufficient reserve capacity.

To ensure the further development of communication facilities in order to aid the speedy and unhampered working of the planned control of economy and to provide for the requirements of the state administration and of the broad masses of the people.

Railway traffic

2) To increase the annual freight load to 3.8 million trucks in 1951, i. e. 53.2 million tons of goods, and ensure

a total result of 10.5 milliard km. tons net, that is 2.5 times that of 1938, or 3.3 times that of 1946.

To increase the average loading capacity per truck from 10.4 to 14 tons.

To diminish considerably the relation of gross weight to net weight in railway transport and diminish the coefficient of inequality of loading.

In order to make more rational use of the haulage capacity of locomotives, to adapt the types of engine to the lines served; to standardize means of transport, locomotives and railway cars and diminish the number of standard types and models manufactured.

To reduce the circulation-period of trucks to four days by the end of 1951.

To lower the consumption of fuel for locomotives per kilometre ton by 15% and that of lubricants by 25% as compared with 1946.

By 1951 to lower the costs of exploitation by 40% as compared with 1946.

To introduce extensive mechanization in the construction and maintenance of railways by using modern machinery, pneumatic and electric implements and automatic installations.

To use concrete and reinforced concrete on a large scale in the construction of bridges and for railway sleepers.

With the aim of increasing the transport capacity of the railways and the possibility of using rolling-stock of greater loading capacity, to strengthen the rail surface on normal-gauge lines to take a minimum axle pressure of 15 tons, and on main lines 18 tons with a speed of 80—100 km. per hour.

To fix the length of railroad in the stations on each line according to the type found most practical, in order to make the most rational use of rolling stock and increase the transport capacity of the entire line.

To introduce the use of automatic brakes in 80% of the freight rolling-stock.

To increase production of trucks with automatic unloading.

To construct installations for the mechanized unloading of goods on the main reloading stations.

3) To repair and put back into circulation 450 normal-gauge locomotives and 130 narrow-gauge locomotives. To repair 2,000 damaged passenger coaches, 265 vans and 14,500 trucks.

To put into circulation 200 new locomotives of home production, 930 new passenger coaches, 100 vans and 14,560 new trucks.

4) To build double normal-gauge railway tracks to a total length of 477 kilometres on the following railway lines: Podsused—Sutla, Zagreb—Dugo Selo, Zemun—Novska, Savski Most—Topčider, Lapovo—Niš.

To complete the construction of railway-lines to a total length of 400 km.

To carry out the electrification of 300 kilometres of normal-gauge railway-lines.

To build new lines totalling 1,500 kilometres and to begin the construction of railway lines totalling 430 kilometres.

In the construction and reconstruction of railway lines to apply industrial standardized manufacture of bridges, buildings and construction parts.

Completely to restore all war-damaged or demolished railway lines, constructions, plant and rolling-stock, which are capable of repair. To this end, to put into full repair bridges with a total length of 20,000 m., to construct and open to traffic the demolished bridges across the Danube at Bogojevo, across the Sava at Jasenovac, and across the rivers Struga and Uštica. To reconstruct tunnels and galleries and strengthen shifting ground along the main railway lines. To repair 150,000 square metres of station buildings, erect and reconstruct 430,000 square metres of other administrative buildings, workshops, warehouses, etc., and build 5,000 dwellings for railway workers and employees.

5) To effect a considerable improvement in telegraph and telephone communications and signalling equipment, and on the main railway lines in particular to apply the

latest results of science and technology. To repair and put up 4,000 kilometres of single telephone lines, 1,000 kilometres of telegraph lines and 1,000 kilometres of bell-signal lines.

6) For the carrying out of the Five Year Plan of exploitation and investment, to recruit and train the necessary technical cadres and provide all the pre-requisites.

To introduce norms of work and technical norms in all branches of railway transport where norms are possible.

To draw up new up-to-date transport and technical regulations for the exploitation and building of railways.

Maritime navigation

7) To train and equip the merchant marine to meet the requirements of the national economy and provide for the transport of goods and passengers in transit from the hinterland countries. To this end to restore and build up a merchant marine with a total tonnage of 600,000 tons, or 1.5 times more than before the war. In constructing new and repairing old vessels, to make use of the scientific and technical achievements of modern ship-building, with a view to increasing the speed of vessels, rationalizing fuel consumption and offering security at sea, as well as ensuring the comfortable accommodation of passengers, in view of the needs of the tourist industry. To build up the necessary number of maritime auxiliary units: ferries and craft for the supply of the coast and islands with water, for towing and salvaging, piloting and port service, as well as for the maintenance of ports and navigation routes.

8) To restore the port of Rijeka—Sušak to its pre-war capacity. By the construction of new quays, to increase the length of these by 20% as compared with the pre-war length. To carry out the reconstruction of all ports of national significance and equip them with modern port installations for the mechanical loading and unloading of goods. By constructing, restoring, reconstructing and

modernizing lighthouses, lighthouse installations, coast and port lights and maritime signalling, to ensure the safety of navigation.

9) In order to train secondary and higher marine technical cadres, to construct 3 new nautical training-schools and further develop existing schools and maintain their high traditions.

10) To build a workshop for the repair and maintenance of technical floating craft, auxiliary service-vessels and lighthouse installations. To restore and enlarge the shipbuilding workshop on Lake Skadar to meet the requirements of the craft and traffic on Lake Skadar and the River Bojana.

Inland navigation

11) In inland (river, canal and lake) navigation, to increase by 1951 the home and foreign transport of goods, as compared with pre-war figures, to 115% as regards results and to 113% as regards quantity. To increase Yugoslavia's participation in foreign water transport to a considerable extent as compared with her pre-war participation.

By speeding up the traffic of tugs and freighters to improve the exploitation of navigation routes and increase speed in the transport and delivery of goods by an average of 35%, and increase the use of freighters and timber-barges by an average of 25% as compared with pre-war figures. To lower the costs of exploitation of transport craft by at least 25%.

12) To restore the navigation channels on the rivers Danube, Sava and Drava and on the canals, which were neglected during the war, particularly on the river Sava from Belgrade to Sisak and on the Danube near the confluence of the Morava, at Zemun, Slankamen, Čerević-Futog and the Mohovski cut. To finish the re-marking of channels and re-establish night navigation.

To build a navigable irrigation and drainage canal from Sisak to Podsused and thus link up Zagreb with Belgrade and other economic centres by means of waterways.

For the clearing of channels and recovery of shipping, to salvage some 350 craft.

To finish the reconstruction and extension of shipyards and work-shops and construct two new shipyards in suitable winter docks. To increase the capacity of shipyards and work-shops 1.5 times as compared with pre-war capacity and organize the production of essential and auxiliary ship-building machinery and equipment for them.

To apply the latest technical achievements of ship-building in the construction of vessels.

To finish the restoration of shipping and begin the building of transport and technical craft. To build vessels with 20,400 h.p. capacity and 57,300 tons capacity of loading surface, dredges and cranes with a capacity of 1,320 m³ p.h. and floating cranes with a total capacity of 100 tons. In 1951 to have transport craft with a haulage capacity of 104% and a loading surface of 85% as compared with pre-war. By 1951 to have twice the capacity of dredges and cranes and 3.3 times the capacity of floating cranes as compared with pre-war capacity.

To reconstruct ports and wharves destroyed in the war and improve existing ones. To construct 7,610 metres of new quays and thus increase the total length of quays to three times the pre-war length.

By constructing and setting up 47 port-cranes and 2 reloading silo-installations, to increase the mechanization of the re-loading system at inland ports by 1951 to almost four times the pre-war level.

To construct 33,200 square metres of port-buildings (warehouses, piers and port administration offices). To construct 56,630 square metres of dwellings for workers and employees of the inland navigation service.

13) To undertake research work, study and projects for the further technical improvement of the existing network of inland navigation routes, ports, transport and technical craft and shipyards, for the further extension of the network of waterways and length of quays and for the renewal and increase of shipping — in conformity with the needs and development of the entire national economy.

Air transport

14) To increase the number of air lines by 2.6 times in the home service and four times in the foreign service, and the number of planes to 4.8 times that of 1946.

To reach a transport capacity of 120,000 passengers in the home service and 40,000 in the foreign service.

To construct ten airports with all the necessary installations, making use of the latest achievements of science. To perfect air-service safety arrangements and extend them over the entire country.

To increase the number of kilometres covered per plane to 250,000 km. per annum and by rationalization to decrease the actual costs of exploitation by 30%.

To carry out the necessary preliminary work to make flying possible throughout the year.

Public motor transport

15) In order to meet the needs of transport and the needs of the masses of the people for public motor communications, to ensure the increase of vehicles as follows: lorries 1.9 times, buses 2.3 times, trailers 1.5 times, other passenger vehicles 1.7 times, as compared with 1946.

For the garaging and repair of vehicles, to construct new garages and work-shops covering an area of 230,000 square metres. To provide the necessary equipment for work-shops and garages.

To develop public motor-services, particularly in those republics where motor transport is most suitable; to map out the necessary number of routes for freight and passenger (particularly tourist) traffic in the country. To exploit the haulage capacity of vehicles and the use of trailers more rationally, and to extend the use of passenger cars and buses.

To increase the utilization of motor vehicles to 75% capacity on both outward and inward journeys. By the better care and upkeep of vehicles to diminish the number of vehicles out of order to below 20% of the total number. To build work-shops for general and medium repairs and larger assemblage garages and maintenance stations. To improve and develop the organization of motor-transport services in order to fulfil the transport program and coordinate motor traffic with other branches of transport.

In order to fulfil these tasks, to recruit and train the necessary technical personnel, and establish technical norms and regulations.

Roads

16) To adapt the road network to the requirements of motor transport and other requirements of the national economy with the aim of diminishing the costs of exploitation and increasing the security of travel. To this end, to build 500 km. of new roads of medium capacity. To build 600 km. of modern roads for heavy traffic, and carry out large-scale repairs of 10,000 km. of metalled roads and 150 km. of modern roads.

To reconstruct 400 km. of metalled roads with stone foundations, convert 1,000 km. of metalled roads into modern roads, and reconstruct 250 km. of existing roads. To construct new bridges of reinforced concrete totalling 700 m. in length and carry out the reconstruction of iron bridges totalling 1,450 m. in length and bridges of reinforced concrete totalling 12,000 m. To make the maximum use of bitumen in the building of modern roads.

As regards large investment projects, to complete the Belgrade—Zagreb—Ljubljana motor-road and the road linking Niška Banja and Caribrod. To complete the reconstruction of larger bridges, viz. the bridges across the river Sava near Šabac and near Sremska Rača, and that across the river Drin near Ljubovija; and to construct new bridges across the Sava at Belgrade—Zemun, near Podsused, across the Velika Morava near Pojat, and near Aleksinac on the Belgrade—Skoplje main road.

The postal service

17) To ensure good telegraph and telephone communications between Belgrade and the centres of the diffe-

rent republics and regions, to establish telephone communications in industrial centres, all seats of district committees, and all State farms and agricultural stations.

By the end of 1951 to set up 20,880 km. of new telephone-telegraph lines and improve existing ones, to increase the capacity of the telegraph-telephone lines in the main directions through the addition of 630 canals by means of high-frequency installations. To lay cables in all the larger city networks, to increase the capacity of the telephone exchanges by 63,880 subscribers, mainly on the automatic system, to install 275 automatic house-telephone exchanges, to link at least 40% of the local people's committees by telephone. To increase the number of telegraph-machines — teleprinters — by 625, in order to make possible a telegraph subscribers' service for economic undertakings and institutions and to replace obsolete Morse apparatus, and to increase the use of multiplex telegraphy on the telephone lines. To set up five new wireless telephone transmitting and receiving stations and 5 new radio-telegraph transmitting stations. To open 656 general post-offices and 1,450 branch post-offices at headquarters of the local people's committees. Generally to improve the postal services so as to accelerate the transport of mail and newspapers by using the quickest mechanized communication facilities (express trains, buses, planes etc.). To increase the length of postal routes by 54,566 km.

Chapter III

THE PLAN FOR RAISING THE MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LEVEL OF THE PEOPLE

Article 14

Work and cadres

1)To ensure a steady increase in the productivity of work — by introducing the greatest possible mechanization, new methods of work, new technological processes and norms of work, by improving the qualifications of the workers and by thoroughly utilising working hours — thus creating the conditions for an increase in wages and better remuneration for workers of all categories. In connection with this to perfect a system of progressive payments for work over and above the norm, as well as a system of premia for engineering and technical staffs, for the fulfilment and surpassing of the plan.

2) In order to ensure the carrying out of the plan, to increase the number of skilled workers from 350,000 in 1946 to 750,000 in 1951. To achieve this increase mainly by augmenting the number of apprentices in economy and by directing them through the labour agencies into the most important branches of economy. In order to increase the influx of man-power into industry, mining, the building industry and communications, to provide enterprises with the necessary workers' dwellings and messes. To ensure the maximum recruitment of women into industry.

To set about the speedy and large-scale training of semi-skilled labour by means of an extensive network of courses in all enterprises, systematically and gradually raising its technical level to that of the skilled workers by individual practical tuition. In connection with this to introduce and popularize competitive effort among skilled and highly skilled workers, so as to enable the maximum number of apprentices and semi-skilled workers to become fully skilled. By all these measures to create in the minimum time the maximum number of skilled specialised workers. To enable qualified workers to take higher courses of training fitting them for leadership.

3) To ensure the increase of the cadres with secondary professional training from 65,000 in 1946 to 150,000 in 1951, effecting this by opening new technical secondary schools and enlarging existing ones. This also applies to secondary schools of economics, agriculture, forestry, communications, hygiene, and other secondary schools for the training of professional cadres. Greatly to increase the enrolment of pupils in such schools, attracting them by popularising these subjects and offering scholarships for pupils who have completed four classes at a secondary school.

4) To ensure an increase in the number of experts with university qualifications to an average of 5.000 annually, and with this aim in view to undertake measures

for an increase in the percentage of graduates in relation to the number of students enrolled (by enlargement of school premises, laboratories, reorganization of tuition, increase in number of the teaching staff). To carry out a planned enrolment in all faculties and professional schools, thus providing the most important sectors with the necessary cadres.

In order to overcome difficulties due to the shortage of professional workers, to relieve these of administrative work and make full use of their professional abilities.

To distribute available workers with university qualifications evenly among the different branches and territories.

5) For the speediest possible solution of difficulties with regard to cadres, to speed up the training of new cadres by the restricted specialization of curricula. To link academic training with practical work in the economic field and qualify students during their training for immediate absorption in production.

Article 15

The increasing of the productivity of work and the lowering of cost-prices

1) To raise the material and cultural level of the workers by an increase in the value of real wages and by lowering the prices of goods for mass consumption.

2) To carry out the classification and standardization of raw materials, semi-manufactured goods and finished products, determining precisely both the qualitative and technical features of each article.

3) To keep systematic records in enterprises and institutions, introduce and improve norms of labour, material, fuel and electric power consumption, and make systematic calculations for production in general.

4) To increase the productivity of work and lower cost prices by the reinforcement of working discipline, competitive effort, maximum mechanization and rationalization, lowering the average consumption per unit of

production, improving the quality of materials, replacing expensive and less available kinds of raw materials and fuel by cheaper kinds which are available in sufficient quantities, by making better use of materials and fuel, diminishing waste and throw-outs and utilizing waste.

5) To lower full cost-prices — without taking into account the reduction already effected by lowering the cost of materials: in mining by 31%, in industry by 25%, in electro-economy by 33%, in building by 28%, in railway transport by 40%, as compared with prices at the beginning of 1947. This reduction in cost-prices is to be accompanied by a simultaneous improvement in the quality of products and services.

6) To increase the productivity of work in mining by 90%, in industry by 66%, housing construction by 56%, as compared with 1946.

7) To diminish trade costs in 1951 to less than 10% of the retail selling-prices, as compared with 39% in 1939.

Article 16

Housing and Municipal Economy

1) To accomplish in the course of five years the reconstruction of war-destroyed dwelling-houses in the villages, continue the repair of destroyed buildings in the towns and build new housing settlements.

To repair war-destroyed and dilapidated dwelling-houses and construct 15 million square metres of new dwelling-houses in towns, villages and settlements at a total cost of 30 milliard dinars.

Of this area 8 million square metres will be given to dwelling-houses in towns and villages, and 7 million square metres to industrial, miners' and transport-workers' settlements.

2) To start the mass production of pre-fabricated houses with classified and standardized parts.

To develop the industrial production of building-parts and building-material.

To carry out scientific and technical research work on the better, quicker and more economic construction of dwelling-houses.

To carry out experimental scientific and technical work for the production of new, better and cheaper building materials from cheap and indigenous materials of which there are sufficient supplies, and from waste. To classify and and standardize building-parts in accordance with modern science and technique.

3) To ensure in towns the regulation of traffic, streets, squares, street-lighting, public baths and laundries, street cleaning, the up-keep of parks and vegetation, and places for physical culture and recreation.

With this aim in view, to ensure the production of sanitary equipment and installations for water-supply, drainage, lighting and heating.

In the course of five years to repair and reconstruct to a total amount of 7 milliard dinars: water-mains 1,500 kilometres, drains 1,560 kilometres, streets 1,250 km., street lighting 1250 km., tram-lines 40 km. trolley-bus-lines 55 km., public baths to accommodate 3,500 persons.

To put into circulation: 300 tram-cars, 170 motor-buses and 100 trolley-buses.

4) In the course of the five years to undertake the planning of 20 of the largest towns of the country in the spirit of modern urbanism and in accordance with the economic, communal and cultural requirements of the new social life.

With this aim in view to carry out the preparatory planning of towns and hydro-technical works, and erect new public and administrative buildings: all to a total amount of 3 milliard dinars.

5) To carry out the large-scale reconstruction and building-up of Belgrade and enable it to carry out its task as the capital, as a political, economic and administrative centre.

Article 17

Education and culture

1) In the course of the Five Year period to raise the general cultural level of the people, completely stamp out illiteracy, provide elementary schooling for all children of

school age, extend the network of institutes for general education, and that of cultural institutions, and speed up the elimination of cultural backwardness in some of the people's republics.

2) For the accomplishment of these fundamental tasks to invest 5.9 milliard dinars in education and build schools on an area of one million square metres, thus providing for 320,000 more pupils. In addition, to provide a 7-year school-course for 60% of the children of school age.

3) To build new theatres, museums, galleries and other cultural institutions to a value of 1.3 milliard dinars.

4) To carry out works to a value of 1.5 milliard dinars in the domain of cinematography for the construction of a film centre near Belgrade, cinemas and mobile cinemas, and for the extension of film-producing enterprises.

Article 18

Broadcasting

For the proper development of broadcasting, to construct powerful wireless transmitting stations in Belgrade and all the republics with the necessary number of relay stations, and thus make possible good reception throughout the territory as well as outside the borders of our country. For the carrying out of these fundamental tasks, to erect new transmitting stations, including one of 150 kW on medium waves, and short-wave stations of 210 kW. In all the people's republics to erect strong transmitting stations with a minimum power of 20 kW, and in the Voivodina, Dalmatia and the Kosovo-Metohija region to erect broadcasting stations of a minimum power of 10 kW., thus attaining by the end of 1951 a total strength of 850 kW, or 35 times that of 1939. To organize loudspeaker stations with connections to factory, school, public square and institution loud-speakers. To ensure an increase in the number of radio subscribers and loudspeaker subscribers. To build up a central radio laboratory and reception centre.

Article 19

Public Health

1) In the course of the five years, to invest 5.4 milliard dinars in public health institutions and services, and in general and social insurance.

2) To raise the general standard of the public health services throughout the country and especially in the backward republics.

3) To build 110 hospitals with 14,300 beds and thus increase the proportion of hospital beds per 1,000 inhabitants from 2.05 in 1939 to an average of 3.1 beds per 1,000 inhabitants in 1951.

4) To increase the number of hospital beds by 2,400 in the People's Republic of Macedonia and by 3,200 in the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5) To increase the number of other public health institutions such as first-aid stations, dispensaries and clinics to a total of 730 for the whole country.

6) To devote great care to the physical culture of the young and invest 900 million dinars for the building of various sports premises and for the purchase of material indispensable for the development of physical culture.

Article 20

Trade and Supply

1) To devote the greatest attention to the supplying of the broad masses of the people. In connection with the task of raising the standard of living in the course of carrying out the Five Year Plan, to increase the value of the entire circulation of goods 1.8 times as compared with 1946.

As production in agriculture and industry increases, gradually to abolish the rationing system for both food and industrial products.

2) To develop and extend the network of State commercial warehouses and wholesale stores to a number which will to the greatest possible extent provide for the direct supply of the retail trade network. To organize commercial warehouses for particular groups of articles and in accordance with the needs of the different people's republics and economic districts.

To ensure the most complete satisfaction of consumers' requirements and the necessary choice (assortment) of goods in State and cooperative shops.

To encourage the supplying of villages and industrial settlements primarily through the cooperative commercial network.

3) To organize and assist in every way the further development of the market for local products of agriculture, handicrafts and home industries, as well as the exchange between town and village.

4) To increase the number of popular restaurants 1.7 times and the number of meals served 3.6 times by the end of 1951; to lower the average prices of meals and improve their quality. To increase the number of commercial restaurants 3.5 times and the number of meals served 4.5 times in the course of the five years.

To encourage the hotel industry and increase the number of permanent State hotels, augmenting the number of beds 1.7 times.

For the benefit of the tourist industry, to develop the catering section of that industry and increase it threefold by the end of 1951.

Chapter IV

THE REMOVAL OF UNEVENNESS IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLICS

Article 21

With a view to the removal of unevenness in the economic development of the different people's republics and in the building up of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia as an economic whole, to ensure the speedest possible increase of both production and investments in the economically backward people's republics: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro, as well as in the economically backward regions of the other people's republics.

To increase the value of industrial production by 1951 as follows: in the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 10.5 times, in the People's Republic of Macedonia 26.3 times as compared with 1939; and in Montenegro, which had no industries, to achieve a production amounting to 1.1 milliard dinars, and thus exceed in these people's republics the general average rate of increase in value of industrial production.

While carrying out the Five Year Plan to increase the total investments as compared with 1946 as follows: in the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina over 7 times, in the People's Republic of Macedonia 8 times, in the People's Republic of Montenegro nearly 8 times, thus exceeding the average rate of increase of investments for the country as a whole.

2) To develop in the economically backward people's republics those branches of the national economy which are based on local raw materials. Particularly to develop industry and electro-economy as a means of eliminating unevenness in the development of the different people's republics.

In this connection, to exploit natural wealth to the maximum, developing the exploitation of minerals, increasing agricultural production and building communications to meet the requirements of the national economy.

3) By the judicious distribution of new factories gradually to eliminate existing unevennesses in industrial development in the course of the five year period, taking into account the supply of raw materials and power, the specific character and social structure of the economically backward people's republics and regions, and the general interests of the State.

As far as possible to mechanize factories and plant, increase the productivity of work and improve the hygienic and other conditions of factory workers. To develop the basic industries, particularly the metallurgic and chemical industries in the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in those regions in which the necessary raw materials and other conditions for their development exist.

To develop mining in the principal coal districts in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Metohija, and the exploitation of minerals in Macedonia. To speed up prospecting in economically backward regions and assist the further development of the basic industries through the discovery of new mineral deposits.

In agriculture, to develop stock-breeding, particularly sheep-breeding, in stock-breeding regions; fruit-growing, viticulture and the cultivation of industrial crops in suitable regions. To raise the technical level of agricultural production, replace small, primitive and wooden ploughs by iron ploughs and supply agricultural producers with the necessary means of production. To carry out large-scale melioration works and regulate rivers and torrents, solving the question of drainage in the people's republics of Macedonia and Montenegro.

To encourage the growth of forests by the care of neglected forests and the afforestation of barren land. To proceed with the rational exploitation of existing mature forests. To improve forestry production as a whole and make possible the further development of the timber industry.

To devote special care to raising the level of education, culture and health in economically backward people's republics and regions.

Chapter V

THE PLAN FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLICS

Within the framework of this plan the following tasks are set before the individual people's republics:

Article 22

People's Republic of Serbia

To increase the output of bituminous coal and brown coal to 877,000 tons and that of lignite to 1.3 million tons in 1951.

To introduce the manufacture of constructional machinery and produce 700 tons of constructional machines in 1951.

To introduce the manufacture of agricultural machines and implements and in 1951 produce 7,380 tons.

To increase the production of cast iron to 10,600 tons in 1951, i. e. 4.7 times more than in 1946.

In order to increase the rate of building and at the same time lower the costs, to introduce the manufacture of pre-fabricated building parts and in 1951 produce 62,000 tons of concrete pre-fabricated products and an area of 60,000 square metres of pre-fabricated houses.

To increase the production of plywood to 11,500 cubic metres in 1951, i. e. by 2.6 times the 1939 figure.

With a view to supplying the broad masses of the people with textile products, to increase production to 50 million metres of cotton fabrics and 5.6 million metres of woollen fabrics in 1951.

To carry out the reconstruction and rationalization of the textile industry.

To increase the production of shoes with leather soles to 1.5 million pairs in 1951, i. e. 1.5 times that of 1946.

To increase the production of tinned fruits and vegetables to 35,600 tons in 1951, at the same time working up to first-class export quality and superior packing.

To attain a production of electric power amounting to 1.05 milliard kWh in 1951 and exceed the 1939 production 3.8 times.

To extend the areas sown, reaching 3.93 million hectares in 1951. To double the area under industrial crops in comparison with 1939 and increase that under fodder plants 2.5 times and that under vegetables 1.9 times.

To increase the production of grain, especially wheat and maize, in corn-growing regions, and diminish the areas sown with maize in other regions. To increase the production of industrial plants, especially hemp, sugar-beet and oil-seeds.

To develop viticulture and fruit-growing, especially apples and plums, in suitable regions and to increase the production of seedlings.

As part of the plan of melioration works, to drain surfaces of land exposed to floods along the Danube, Sava, Tisa and Morava and build irrigation canals, especially in Voivodina and Metohija.

To increase the number of livestock by the end of 1951 to 450,000 horses, 1,760,000 cattle (an increase of 1.2 times as compared with 1939), 3.5 million pigs (an increase of 1.9 times), 6,000,000 sheep and 16,000,000 poultry (an increase of 1.4 times).

To devote special attention to the breeding of horses and cattle in the northern regions of the republic and to sheep-breeding in the southern regions. To encourage the fattening of pigs in fertile maize-growing regions.

To rationalize the exploitation of beech-forests and double the percentage of industrial timber.

To afforest 380,000 hectares of old clearings, burned out forests and rocky and barren regions, and improve 40,000 hectares of neglected forests.

To carry out large-scale works for the regulation of torrents.

To improve 600,000 hectares of woods and woodland.

Article 23

People's Republic of Croatia

To increase the output of brown coal to 500,000 tons in 1951 and that of lignite to 740,000 tons.

In the production of steam-boilers to reach an output of 2,320 square metres of heating surface in 1951.

In the production of cast iron to reach 2,000 tons in 1951.

In the production of plastics to reach 1,000 tons in 1951.

For the furtherance of the building industry, to achieve an output of 38,000 tons of concrete pre-fabricated products and 400,000 square metres of pre-fabricated houses by 1951. To increase the production of plywood to 17,000 cubic metres in 1951.

To raise the production of cotton fabrics to 51 million, and that of woollen fabrics to 3.6 million metres in 1951.

To increase the production of shoes with leather soles to 600,000 pairs in 1951.

To produce 25.5 thousand tons of tinned fruits and vegetables of first quality in 1951.

To raise the production of electric power to 950 million kWh in 1951.

In five years to increase the areas sown to 1.58 million hectares, of which 105,000 hectares are to be under industrial crops (an increase of three times as compared with 1939); 235,000 hectares under fodder plants (i.e. 1.6 times the 1939 area); 200,000 hectares under vegetables (an increase of 1.3 times).

To increase the production of grain in corn-growing regions. To diminish the area sown with maize in other regions and replace it with fodder, industrial and other plants. To extend the areas under sugar-beet, flax, oil-seeds and other industrial crops. To provide seed potatoes for the needs of Croatia and of the other people's republics.

To rehabilitate and further develop fruit-growing and viticulture in Dalmatia as well as in other suitable regions and considerably increase the production of seedlings.

To include in the melioration plan the Lonjsko Polje and other larger karst regions.

To increase the number of live-stock by the end of 1951 to: 350,000 horses; 1.13 million cattle (i. e. 1.2 times the 1939 figure); 1.14 million pigs (1.5 times more than in 1939); 1.7 million sheep (1.2 times) and 7 million poultry.

To afforest 25,000 hectares of old clearings, burnt out forests and rocky and barren regions, and improve 25.000 hectares of neglected forests.

To improve 800.000 hectares of forests and wooded land.

Article 24

People's Republic of Slovenia

In order to provide water-turbines for electrification purposes, to introduce their manufacture and attain an output of 2.500,000 tons in 1951.

For the mechanization of the building industry to produce in 1951 2,790 tons of constructional machinery, and for the mechanization of agriculture 2,120 tons of agricultural machines and implements.

To increase the output of cast iron to 9,520 tons in 1951.

To produce 50,000 bicycles in 1951 and introduce the manufacture of typewriters, producing 10,000.

To produce 6,300 cubic metres of plywood in 1951.

In the textile industry to produce 49 million metres of cotton fabrics and 1.7 million metres of woollen fabrics in 1951, improving the quality of production.

In the footwear industry to increase the number of shoes with leather soles to 900,000 pairs in 1951, 1.5 times the 1939 figure.

To achieve a production of 3.000 tons of first quality tinned fruits and vegetables in 1951.

To increase the production of electric power to 1.3 milliard kWh in 1951, an increase of 3.6 times as compared with 1939.

To enlarge the area sown in 1951 to 330,000 hectares, of which the area under industrial plants will cover 15,000 hectares, and that under fodder plants 75,000 hectares.

To develop the production of sugar-beet and enlarge the areas sown with flax. To provide seed potatoes for the needs of Slovenia and other people's republics.

To increase the number of live-stock by the end of 1951 to: 55,000 horses, 450,000 cattle (1.2 times the figure of 1939); 450,000 pigs (an increase of 1.4 times), 80,000 sheep (i.e. 2.3 times the 1939 figure) and 1,6 million poultry.

In cattle breeding, to develop the raising of superior breeding-stock for the needs of Slovenia and other people's republics.

To afforest 4,000 hectares of rocky and barren regions.

To improve 360.000 hectares of forests and woodlands.

Article 25

People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

To introduce the manufacture of constructional machinery and increase the output to 530 tons in 1951. To produce 1,600 tons of agricultural machines and implements in 1951.

For the furtherance of the building industry to produce 22,000 tons of concrete pre-fabricated-goods in 1951.

To produce 13,600 cubic metres of plywood in 1951.

In the textile industry to produce 25 million metres of cotton fabrics and 3 million metres of woollen fabrics in 1951.

To produce 300,000 pairs of shoes with leather soles in 1951.

To produce 14,250 tons of tinned fruit and vegetables of first quality.

To increase the production of electric power to 800 million kWh in 1951, i.e. 6.6 times the 1939 figure.

To enlarge the areas sown, by discontinuing the practice of letting land lie fallow and by draining swampy ground up to 1.2 million hectares in 1951. To increase the area under industrial plants to 40,000 hectares, the area under fodder plants to 140,000 hectares and the area under vegetables to 100,000 hectares. 4

To carry out planned regional cultivation in agricultural production, considerably increasing the cultivation of fodder plants and in non-corn-growing regions diminish the area sown with maize. To increase the production of grain in Bosanska Posavina. To enlarge the area sown with oil-seeds, sugar-beet and textile plants, and in Herzegovina the area sown with tobacco. To provide seed potatoes for the needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other people's republics.

To develop fruit-growing and viticulture.

As part of the melioration plan to carry out the drainage of swampy land in Bosanska Posavina and the karst regions in the central and southern part of the people's republic.

To increase the number of live-stock by the end of 1951 to: 190,000 horses, 1,000,000 cattle, 700,000 pigs (an increase of 1.7 times as compared with 1939); 3,000,000 sheep (i. e. 1.5 times more than in 1939); 4.6 million poultry.

In horse-breeding to raise Bosnian horses, particularly in mountain regions. To improve the fertility of other kinds of live-stock and devote attention to increasing both the number of sheep and the production of wool.

To afforest 21,000 hectares of old clearings, burnt out forests and rocky and barren regions and improve 60,000 hectares of neglected forests.

To carry out large-scale works for the regulation of torrents.

To improve 860,000 hectares of woods and organize a service for protection against forest-fires and insect-pests.

Article 26

People's Republic of Macedonia

To introduce the production of cast iron and produce 3,000 tons in 1951, thus satisfying the demand for this article.

To raise the soap industry to an output of 3,500 tons in 1951.

For the application of modern methods in the building industry, to introduce the production of concrete prefabricated products, reaching 12,000 tons in 1951.

To produce in 1951 2.4 million metres of cotton fabrics, 200,000 pairs of shoes with leather soles and 100.000 pairs with rubber soles.

In the production of tinned fruit and vegetables to reach in 1951 an output of 6,800 tons of first quality products and ensure good packing.

To raise the production of electric power from 15 million kWh in 1939 to 215 millions in 1951, i. e. 14.3 times.

To extend the area sown to 570,000 hectares in 1951 by discontinuing the practice of letting land lie fallow and by improvements. Of this figure 95,000 hectares will be sown with industrial plants, which represents an increase of 3.3 times as compared with 1939; 50,000 hectares with fodder plants, i. e. 5 times more than in 1939; 60,000 hectares with vegetables, which represents an increase of 2.7 times as compared with the pre-war area.

To enlarge the areas under sub-tropical crops, mainly tobacco and cotton, study new crops and extend their cultivation.

To develop fruit-growing and viticulture in suitable regions and improve existing vineyards.

As part of the melioration plan, to carry out the drainage of the larger marshes along the Vardar, the Crna Reka and other rivers, and the irrigation of areas under industrial, vegetable and other crops.

By the end of 1951, to increase the number of livestock to: 95,000 horses; 400,000 cattle (an increase of 1.2 times as compared with 1939); 165,000 pigs (an increase of 1.6 times); 3.1 million sheep (i.e. 1.8 times more than 1939); 1.7 million poultry.

To improve the breeds of stock-animals and increase the rearing of sheep for the production of wool.

To afforest 10,000 hectares of old clearings, burnt out forests and rocky and barren regions and improve 15,000 hectares of neglected forests.

To carry out large-scale works for the regulation of torrents.

To improve 230,000 hectares of forests.

Article 27

People's Republic of Montenegro

To increase the output of coal to 12,000 tons by 1951.

To produce 1,000 tons of soap in 1951.

To produce 10,000 tons of concrete pre-fabricated products, 10 million tiles, 18 million bricks and 10,000 tons of lime.

To produce in 1951 90,000 cubic meters of hewn timber, i. e. 1.5 times more than in 1939, and 1,100 sets of furniture (an increase of 1.4 times in comparison with 1939).

To produce 5.8 million metres of cotton fabrics in 1951.

To raise the production of electric power from 5 million kWh in 1939 to 35 million kWh in 1951, i. e. 7 times.

To extend the area under cultivation by discontinuing the practice of letting land lie fallow and by meliorations, to 90,000 hectares in 1951. Of this the area under industrial plants is to be increased to 5,000 hectares, that under fodder plants to 10,000 hectares and that under vegetables to 10,000 hectares.

To carry out the planned regional cultivation of plants and in connection with this determine the areas to be allotted to the different grains and other crops. To develop the growing of cotton, tobacco and other industrial plants.

To develop fruit-growing and viticulture along the Montenegrin coast.

To include in the melioration plan Lake Skadar, the Bjelopavlić plain and other fields.

To increase the numbers of live-stock by the end of 1951 to: 20,000 horses, 180,000 cattle, 50,000 pigs, 900,000 sheep, 400,000 poultry.

To improve the quality of stock-animals and increase the raising of sheep for the production of wool.

To afforest 2,000 hectares of clearings, burnt out forests and rocky and barren regions, and improve 10,000 hectares of neglected forests. To carry out large-scale works for the regulation of torrents. To improve 150,000 hectares of forests.

PART TWO

COORDINATED PLANS

Chapter VI

PLAN OF PRODUCTION ACCORDING TO BRANCHES

Article 28

Plan of industrial production in quantities

	1939	1951	Increased %*
1. *Coal*			
Coal — total (1000 t.) —	6,068	16,500	272
2. *Oil* (1000 t.)			
Crude oil — — — — —	1	450	45,000
Petrol — — — — — —	4**	75	1,875

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* The increased percentage is calculated on the basis of 1939 = 1946.

** Data for 1946

	1939	1951	Increased %
Of this:			
Synthetic	—	20	—
3. *Ferrous metallurgy* (1.000 t.)			
Iron ore	613	1,500	245
✓ Pig iron	101	550	545
✓ Steel	235	760	323
Ferro-alloys (tons)	13,695	17,000	124
Rolled products (1000 t.)	183	570	311
Of these: (1000 t.)			
Large sections	—	210	—
Manganese ore	4	46	1,150
4. *Non-ferrous metallurgy* (1000 t.)			
Copper	42	40	95
Of this:			
Electrolytic copper	12	36	300
Lead (1000 tons)	11	65	591
Zinc (tons)	4,918	20,000	407
Aluminium oxide (tons)	7,675	56,000	730
Aluminium (tons)	1,776	13,000	732
Rolled and pressed products of non-ferrous metals (tons)	5,781	26,000	450
5. *Non-metals* (1000 t.)			
Fire-resistant materials	18	186	1,033
Crude magnesite	33	156	473
Asbestos	—	16	—
Salt	75	235	313
6. *Metal industry*			
Machine tools	40	3,000	7,500
Drop-forging machines (tons)	—	2,100	—
Locomotives	—	100	—
Industrial locomotives	—	200	—
Railway trucks (2-axle)	19	5,500	28,947
Railway carriages	—	280	—
Wagonettes	570	12,000	2,105
Hydraulic machines (tons)	—	4,000	—

	1939	1951	Increased %
Steam boilers (sq. metres)	—	4,820	—
Cranes (capacity tons)	—	1,550	—
Constructional machinery (tons)	—	7.620	—
Agricultural machines and implements (tons)	—	34,000	—
Of these:			
Ploughs	7,300	68,000	932
Sowing machines	—	22,000	—
Threshing machines	—	1,200	—
Installations for mines and factories (tons)		2,500	
Lorries	—	6 000	—
Bicycles	—	50,000	—
Tractors	—	1,500	—
Typewriters	—	10,000	—
7. *Electrical industry*			
Electrical machines (kW)	4,300	135,000	3.140
Transformers (kVA)	—	360,000	—
Leads bare and insulated (tons)	2,200	8,100	368
Cables for high and low tension (tons)	—	10,000	—
Radio receiving sets	—	150,000	—
Electric bulbs (thousands)	1,195	7,800	653
8. *Chemical industry* (tons)			
Sulphuric acid	14,100	92 000	652
Copper sulphate	12,883	22,000	171
Artificial fertilizers	72,770	350,000	481
Plastics	—	5,000	—
Soap	16,000	28,000	175
Calcium carbide	63,611	126,000	198
Ammonia soda	21,967	50,000	228
Caustic soda	13,914	35,000	252
Synthetic rubber	—	10 000	—

	1939	1951	Increased %
9. *Cement, building material and glass industry*			
Cement (1000 tons) —	663	2,200	330
Plate glass (1,000 m²) —	1,678	4,600	275
Other glass (1000 tons)	12	30	250
Concrete pre-fabricated products (1000 tons) —	—	170	—
Plaster (1000 tons) — —	8	150	1,875
Asbestos cement sheeting (1000 m²) — — — —	1,000	4,700	470
Pre-fabricated houses (1000 m²) — — — — —	—	460	—
Tiles (million) — — —	192	586	305
Bricks (million) — — —	639	1.376	215
Lime (1000 tons) — —	120	340	283
10. *Timber industry*			
Production of timber (1000 m³) — — — —	—	1,650	—
Production of plywood (m³) — — — — — — —	18,500	48 400	262
Production of furniture (sets) — — — — — —	10,494*	41.000	391
Acetic acid (tons) — —	850	850	100
Methylated spirit (tons)	350	350	100
Acetone (tons) — — —	100	100	100
Hydrolysis of wood (tons of spirit) — — — —	—	4,800	—
Tannin (F/t) — — — —	9 420	7,600	81
Impregnated sleepers (m³)	1,200*	6,000	500
Matches (cases of 5000 boxes) — — — — —	55,800	55,800	100
Products of wood fibres (tons) — — — — —	—	32,000	—
11. *Wood pulp, cellulose and paper industry*			
Paper (tons) — — — —	50 210	145,000	289

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* Data for 1946.

	1939	1951	Increased %
Of this:			
Newsprint — — — — — —	630	36,000	5,714
Sodium paper — — —	4,920	10,000	203
Cellulose — — — — —	35,570	87,000	245
Wood pulp — — — —	5,620	63 000	1,121
12. *Textile industry*			
Cotton yarn (1000 tons)	23*	47.4	206
Cotton fabrics (million metres) — — — — —	116*	250	216
Hemp fabrics (million metres) — — — — —	4.3*	17.3	402
Linen fabrics (million metres) — — — — —	2.1*	19.7	951
Woollen fabrics (million metres) — — — — —	13.3*	24.2	181
Hackled hemp and yarn (1000 t.) — — — —	9*	73	811
Hackled flax and yarn (1000 t.) — — — —	0.3*	5.4	1.800
Artificial fibres (tons) —	—	21,000	—
Stockings (million pairs)	15.8*	20.5	130
13. *Leather and footwear industry*			
Bend leather (tons) — —	1,746	4,400	260
Other sole leather (tons)	2,310	6,000	258
Uppers (100 m²) — — —	7,700	17,000	221
Pigskin (1000 feet) — —	2,500	10,000	400
Small hides (1000 feet) —	12,000	25,000	208
Belts (tons) — — — —	290	290	100
Shoes with leather soles (1000 pairs) — — —	3,250	6,500	200
Shoes with rubber soles (1000 pairs) — — —	600	1,500	250
14. *Rubber industry*			
Tyres — — — — — —	3.000*	160,000	5,333

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* Data for 1946.

	1939	1951	Increased %
Pneumatic tyres	5,700*	190,000	3,333
Bicycle tyres (1000)	156*	2,640	1,692
Bicycle inner tubes (1000)	152*	2,950	1,941
Rubber footwear (1000 pairs)	2,360*	7,600	322
Of which:			
Rubber peasant shoes (1000 pairs)	1,705*	4,400	258
15. *Food industry*			
Beet-sugar (tons)	107,599	230,000	214
Starch, starch sugar and starch products (tons)	11,033	80,000	725
Vegetable oils (tons)	24,676	75,000	304
Tinned fruits and vegetables (tons)	5,541	87,000	1,570
Fermented tobacco (tons)	16,525	46,000	278
Meat processing industry (tons)	14,336	125,000	872
Tinned fish (tons)	814	4.500	553
Beer (1000 hl)	426.6	1,040	244
Flour pastes (tons)	3,970	68,780	1,732

Article 29

Electrification

	1939	1951	Increased %
Production of electric power — total (million kWh)	1,100	4,350	395
Of this:			
For mining	330	1,520	461
For industry	490	1,560	318
For electric railways	—	120	—
For agriculture	5	100	2 000
For household purposes	80	350	438
Other consumers	45	200	445
Losses	150	500	333

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* Data for 1946.

Article 30

Production of electric power in the people's republics

	1939	1951	Increased %
Production of electric power — total (million kWh)	1,100	4,350	395
Of this:			
PR Serbia	275	1,050	382
PR Croatia	325	950	292
PR Slovenia	360	1,300	361
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	120	800	667
PR Macedonia	15	215	1,433
PR Montenegro	5	35	700
Of the total production of electric power:			
Federal production in mil. kWh	100	3,800	3,800
People's republics and local production in million kWh	—	550	—

Article 31

Plan of agricultural production

Agriculture

1. Areas (1000 hectares):			
Meliorations:			
Drainage	—	400	—
Irrigation	—	400	—
Sown areas	7,235	7,700	106
Of these:			
Grain	6,240	5,710	92
Of this:			
Wheat	2,260	2,300	102
Maize	2,794	2,300	83
Industrial plants	204	500	245
Of these:			
Sugar-beet	47	100	212

	1939	1951	Increased %
Hemp	59	100	170
Flax	15	40	268
Cotton	6	25	415
Sunflower	19.6	75	381
Soy beans	3.5	25	715
Tobacco	19	50	263
Poppy	7	12	171
Fodder plants	361	840	233
Vegetables	430	650	151
Of these:			
Potatoes	269	360	134
2. Yield in metric quintals per hectare:*			
Grain			
Wheat	11.3	13	115
Maize	16.1	19.3	120
Industrial plants:			
Sugar-beet	175.6	230	130
Hemp	9.3	10	108
Flax	—	7.5	—
Cotton	2.3	3	130
Sunflower	15	17	113
Soy beans	10	12	120
Tobacco	8.6	9.5	111
Vegetables:			
Potatoes	70	90	129
3. Production (100 metric quantals):			
Grain	768,060	871,000	113
Of this:			
Wheat	239,831	299,000	125
Maize	425,394	443,900	104
Industrial plants:			
Sugar-beet	61,606	230,000	374
Hemp	3 901	10,000	256
Flax	—	3,000	—

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* Figures in 1939 column are 10-year averages.

	1939	1951	Increased %
Cotton — — — — — —	73	750	1,028
Sunflower — — — — —	1,654	12,750	770
Soy beans — — — — —	193	3,000	1,550
Tobacco — — — — —	1,361	4,750	350
Vegetables:			
Potatoes — — — — — —	188,300	324,000	172
*Fruit-growing and viticulture**			
Total number of fruit trees (thousands) — — — —	73,417	72,703	99
Of these:			
Apples — — — — — —	8,812	9,600	109
Plums — — — — — —	43,803	40,000	91
Olives — — — — — —	4,689	5,000	107
Production of fruit (100 metric quintals) — —	86,579	101,270	117
Of this:			
Apples — — — — — —	14,066	19,200	136
Plums — — — — — —	50,524	52,000	103
Olives — — — — — —	2,800	4,000	143
Production of fruit-tree saplings (thousands) — —	1,991	5,000	251
Area of vineyards (1000 hectares) — — — — —	223	235	105
Production of grapes (100 metric quintals) — —	72,565	102,000	140
Of this:			
Wine (100 metric quintals)	41,212	52,000	126
Area of vine seedling nurseries — — — — —	—	1,250	—
Live-stock rearing			
Number of live stock (1,000):			
Horses — — — — — —	1,273	1,160	91
Cattle — — — — — —	4,225	4,920	116
Pigs — — — — — —	3,504	6,000	171
Sheep — — — — — —	10,153	14,800	146

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* Figures in 1939 column are 10-year averages.

	1939	1951	Increased %
Poultry	22,450	31,300	140
Productivity of live stock:			
Weight of slaughtered cattle (kgs.)	175	190	109
Weight of slaughtered pigs (kgs.)	96	112	117
Milk per cow (lts.)	900	1,100	122
Wool per sheep (kgs.)	1.25	1.50	120
Live-stock products (100 metric quintals):			
Meat	39,850	46,490	117
Fat	8,140	12,440	153
Milk	220,000	319,900	145
Wool	1,260	1,900	150
Eggs (millions)	882.5	1,560	176
Large hides (thousands)	845	1,050	124
Small hides (thousands)	6,925	9,920	144
Veterinary surgery:			
Veterinary clinics	4	350	8,700
Biological preparations (100 lts.)	65.5	136	208
Chemical and pharmaceutical preparations (tons)	—	200	—

Mechanization of agriculture

	1939	1951	Increased %
1. Agricultural machine stations:			
Number of agricultural machine stations	89*	100	112
Tractors (15 HP)	3,990*	4,500	113
Threshing machines	1,830*	5,000	273
Area ploughed with tractors (tractor standard ploughing) (1000 hectares)	455*	1,350	297
Tractor standard ploughing per tractor (15 HP) in hectares	114*	300	263

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* Data for 1946.

	1939	1951	Increased %
2. Agricultural machines and implements:**			
Tractors		4,180	
Tractor ploughs		1,000	
Draft ploughs		250,000	
Sowing machines		50,000	
Binders		4,000	
Combines		240	
Reaping machines		6,000	
Threshing machines (10 tons)		4,000	
Dressing-machines		15,000	
Chemicals for agriculture			
1. Mineral fertilizers, total (100 metric quintals)	3,625*	35,000	965
2. Chemicals for the protection of plants (tons):			
Copper sulphate	9,562*	12,000	126
Sulphur and sulphur preparations	2,305*	4,210	182
Fruit carbonyls (tons)	1,530*	21,600	1,412
Grain-sprays	277*	580	209
State farms			
Agricultural areas (1000 h.)	202*	300	149
Area sown	96.3*	150	156
Of this:			
Grain	64.5*	84	130
Industrial crops	15.5*	18	116
Fodder plants	12*	40	333
Vegetables	4.3*	7.5	175
Total production (100 met. quint.):			
Grain	7,833*	21,840	280
Sugar-beet	4,991*	20,000	400

** Figures in 1951 column represent 5-year supplies.

* Data for 1946.

	1939	1951	Increased %
Hemp	330*	2,940	890
Sunflower	402*	608	151
Number of cattle:			
Horses	9,809*	14,500	148
Cattle	20,960*	60,000	287
Pigs	55,026*	261,000	475
Sheep	22,328*	159,200	715
Cattle products:			
Meat (100 metric quintals)	188*	400	213
Fat (100 metric quintals)	80*	250	312
Milk (100 hl.)	85,135*	408,000	480
Wool (metric quintals)	116*	2,900	250
Large hides	1,553*	3,000	193
Small hides	1,855*	50,000	270

Article 32

Plan of forestry production

Wood for felling (1000 m^3)	27,200	18,500	84
Of this: for the supplying of industry (1000 m^3)	9,500	8,500	89

Article 33

Plan of communications

	1938	1951	Increased %
1. *Railway traffic*			
Quantity of goods loaded (1000 trucks)	1,794	3,800	212
Quantity of goods loaded (1000 tons)	19,032	53,200	279
Kilometre tons (millions)	4,242	10,500	250
Average load per 2-axle truck (tons)	10.4	14	134
Number of passengers carried (1000 pas.)	56,165	90,000	160
Passenger kilometres (millions)	3,015	5,050	166

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* Data for 1946

	1938	1951	Increased %
Average number of trucks loaded daily — — —	4,912	10,500	212
Of this: normal gauge —	3,700	8,800	238
Length of lines covered (km.) — — — — — —	9,693	11,750	120
Of these: normal gauge (km.) — — — — —	7,395	8,550	116
Number of rolling-stock:			
Total number of locomotives	2,309	2,200	95
Of these: normal gauge —	1,603	1,700	105
Passenger coaches — total	4,228	4,500	106
Of these: normal gauge —	3,597	3,900	108
Covered freight trucks, total — — — — — —	19,443	25,400	131
Of these: normal gauge —	16,942	22,000	130
Open trucks — — — —	32,189	37,200	115
Of these: normal gauge —	24,255	31,000	128
Tank wagons — — — —	688	2,400	349
Of these: normal gauge —	616	2,250	365
2. *Sea Transport*			
Transported goods (1000 t.)	3,332*	6,200	187
Passengers (1000) — —	1,608*	3,800	236
Nautical mile-tons (millions) — — — — — —	10,083*	15,959	155
Passenger-miles (nautical), millions — — — —	39*	140	360
Merchant marine — total (1000 tons) — — — —	390*	600	154
Of this: long-distance and short - sea trade — — —	326*	520	160
Coast - wise trade — — —	64*	80	125
Total engine power (1000 HP) — — — — — —	220*	400	182
Motor sailing-vessels over 50 tons — total (1000 tons) — — — — — —	4.5*	13	290
Length of quays (metres)	8,592*	10,429	121

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* Data for 1939

	1938	1951	Increased %
3. *Inland navigation*			
Goods transported (1000 t.)	3,087	3,500	113
Kilometric tons carried —	1,220	1,400	115
Passengers carried (not including ferries) (1000 passengers) — — — —	822	1,000	122
Ports			
Length of quays (metres)	4,350	13,280	306
Total capacity of cranes (tons) — — — — —	35	143	408
Length of waterways (km.)	2.110	2,210	105
Of these: for night navigation (km.) — — — —	1,382	1,303	94
Transport shipping:			
Total engine power of passenger ships (HP) — —	10,000	5,700	57
Total engine power of tugs (HP) — — — —	49,000	50,900	104
Total capacity of freighters (1000 t.) — — — — —	430	364	85
Technical shipping: dredges and elevators (m^3 per hour) — — — — — —	1,175	2 405	205
Total capacity of floating cranes (tons) — — —	560	1,825	326
Newly constructed shipping			
Passenger ships (HP) —	—	1,000	—
Hauling power (HP) — —	1,500	9,000	600
Goods capacity — — —	3,000	21,200	707
4. *Air transport*			
Number of aeroplanes —	10*	48	480
Number of lines — — —	9*	26	290
Of these:			
Home services — — — —	7*	18	257
International services —	2*	8	400
Number of flights per year:			

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* Data for 1946.

	1938	1951	Increased %
Of these:			
Home services — — —	572*	5,400	945
International services — —	149*	1,575	1,060
Home services:			
Number of km. per day —	444*	16,050	3,620
Number of km. per annum	162,153*	4,531,500	2,800
No. of passengers carried	7,995*	120,000	1,513
International services:			
No. of km. covered per week	1,903*	69,408	3,650
Number of km. covered per annum — — — —	98,945	3,470,400	3,510
No. of passengers carried	2,130*	40,000	1,878
Airports:			
Number of airports — —	—	10	—
Total area of airports (hect.)	—	1,000	—
Number of hangars — —	—	10	—
Total area of hangars (square metres) — —	—	4,000	—
5. *Public motor transport*			
Goods loaded (1000 t.) —	1,458*	3,680	252
Number of lorries — —	2,195*	4,135	187
Capacity of lorries (tons)	4,390*	10,400	237
Number of trailers — —	243*	364	150
Capacity of trailers (tons)	363*	648	176
Number of motor-buses —	518*	1,205	232
Number of passengers carried (1000's) — — — —	15,410*	36,150	235
Number of motorcars — —	632*	1,065	167
Utilization coefficient for double journey (%) —	52*	75	142
6. *Roads*			
Length of highways (km.)	33,731	34,963	104
Of these:			
Modern roads (kms.) —	897	2,499	280

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* Data for 1946.

	1939	1951	Increased %
7. *Postal Services*			
Postal deliveries (1000 items) — — — — —	604,537	650,000	107
Telegrams (1000) — — —	3,905	5,000	128
Trunk calls — — — — —	4,376	13,000	298
Number of telephone subscribers — — — — —	48,000	100,000	208
Number of post-offices —	2,001	2,550	127
Number of post-offices at local people's committees — — — — — —	—	1,450	—
Number of mail vans —	306	440	143
Number of post motor-cars — — — — — —	193	500	259
Length of postal lines (1000 kms.) — — —	75.6	100	133
Length of telegraph and telephone lines (1000 km.) — — — — — —	105.4	120.5	114
Length of telegraph and telephone cables (1000 km. pairs) — — — —	47.4	165.2	348
Number of channels of multiplex telegraph and telephone service — —	71	842	1,185
Number of possible telephone receiving instruments per exchange —	76,120	140,000	184
Of these:			
Automatic — — — — — —	47,000	109,100	232
Radio-telegraphy			
Telegraph transmission offices — — — — — —	4	21	525
Telegraph reception offices	4	27	675
Power of telegraph transmitters (kW) — — —	37	88.3	238

	1939	1951	Increased %
8. *Broadcasting*			
Total number of radio transmitter-stations —	4	20	500
Total power of radio transmitter-stations (kW) —	23.8	850	3,570
Number of radio subscribers (1000 subscribers)	135	570	422

Article 34

Plan of commerce and supply

	1946	1951	Increased %
1. *Circulation of retail goods*			
Total circulation of retail goods (million dinars) —	55,000	101,862	185
Of this:			
Foodstuffs (mil. din.) —	31,740	63,811	201
Textiles and leather (mil. din.) — — — — — —	13,850	23,977	173
Fuel (mil. din.) — — —	3,000	4,913	164
2. *Public catering*			
Number of popular restaurants — — — — — —	632	1,106	175
Number of meals served (1000 meals) — — —	38,795	140,000	361
Number of state and cooperative restaurants —	86	301	350
Number of meals served (1000 meals) — — —	9,618	43,280	450
3. *Hotel industry and tourist traffic*			
Number of hotels (not including tourist hotels) —	88	150	170
Number of guests per night (1000) — — —	1,253	1,967	157
Number of tourist hotels	230	414	180

	1946	1951	Increased %
Number of tourists (1000) — — — — —	439	1,316	300
Number of days spent (1000) — — — — —	2 996	8,988	300
4. *Food supplies (100 metric quintals)*			
Grain — — — — — —	300,000	480,000	160
Potatoes — — — — —	50,000	144,000	288
Beans — — — — — —	6,000	9,800	163
Sugar — — — — — —	4,923	19,200	390
Fat — — — — — — —	4,500	11,200	249
Oil — — — — — — —	2,000	4,500	225
Meat — — — — — —	17,636	29,700	168
5. *Industrial supplies*			
Cotton fabrics (mil. metres) — — — — — —	98	186	189
Woollen fabrics (mil. metres) — — — — — —	19	20	105
Leather footwear (1000 pairs) — — — — — —	5,740	7,780	136
Rubber footwear (1000 pairs) — — — — —	3,500	3,200	91
Rubber peasant shoes (1000 pairs) — — — — —	800	4,400	550
Tobacco (tons) — — —	12,480	16,000	128
Salt (100 metric quintals)	13,250	17,687	133
Soap (100 metric quintals)	1,788	2,800	157
Paper (100 metric quintals)	3,356	4,255	127
Matches (million boxes) —	239	304	127
Electric bulbs (1000) — —	500	3,200	640

Chapter VII

BASIC PLAN OF PRODUCTION IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLICS.

Article 35

Plan of industrial output according to quantities.

	1939	1951	Increased %
1. *Coal*			
Coal — total (1000 t.)	6,068	16,500	272
Of this: Republics (total)	1,282	4,169	326
PR Serbia	453*	2,227	492
PR Croatia	514	1,240	241
PR Slovenia	211	290	137
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	88*	350	398
PR Macedonia	16*	50	313
PR Montenegro	—	12	—
2. *Non-ferrous metallurgy*			
Aluminium oxide — total (tons)	7,675	56,000	730
Of this:			
PR Slovenia (tons)	6,396	—	—
3. *Metal industry*			
Hydraulic machines — total (tons)	—	4,000	—
Of these:			
PR Slovenia (tons)	28	2,500	8,900
Steam-boilers — total (m^2)	—	4,820	—
Of these:			
PR Croatia (square metres)	—	2,320	—
Cranes — total (capacity tons)	—	1,550	—
Of these:			
PR Croatia	—	350	—
Constructional machinery — total (tons)	—	7,620	—

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* Data for 1946 (in some cases 1947).

	1939	1951	Increased %
Of this: the republics	—	4 020	—
Of these:			
PR Serbia	—	700	—
PR Slovenia	—	2,790	—
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	530	—
Agricultural machines and implements — total (tons)	—	34,000	—
Of these:			
PR Serbia	—	7,380	—
PR Slovenia	—	2,120	—
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	1,600	—
Mine and factory installations — total (tons)	—	2,500	—
Of these:			
PR Croatia	—	600	—
Cast iron — total (tons)	4,306	28,570	663
Of this:			
PR Serbia	2,245*	10,600	472
PR Croatia	—	2,000	—
PR Slovenia	588	9,520	1,619
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	643*	3,450	537
PR Macedonia	830*	3 000	861
Bicycles — total number	—	50,000	—
Of these:			
PR Slovenia	—	50,000	—
Typewriters — total number	—	10,000	—
Of these:			
PR Slovenia	—	10,000	—
4. *Chemical industry*			
Sulphuric acid — total (tons)	14,100	92,000	652

---

* Data for 1946 (1947).

	1939	1951	Increased %
Of this:			
PR Slovenia	2,053	4,000	195
Plastics — total	—	5,000	—
Of these: the republics	—	2,000	—
PR Serbia	—	600	—
PR Croatia	—	1,000	—
PR Slovenia	—	400	—
Soap — total (tons)	13,327	28,000	175
Of this:			
PR Serbia	3,867*	9 200	238
PR Croatia	5,430	10,000	184
PR Slovenia	2,610	3,500	134
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	800	—
PR Macedonia	1,420*	3,500	246
5. *Cement, building material and glass industry*			
Concrete pre-fabricated products — total (1000 t.)	—	170	—
Of these: the republics	—	144	—
PR Serbia	—	62	—
PR Croatia	—	38	—
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	7*	22	314
PR Macedonia	—	12	—
PR Montenegro	—	10	—
Plaster — total (1000 tons)	8	150	1,875
Of this: the republics	8	150	1,875
PR Serbia	—	60	—
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	8*	50	625
PR Macedonia	—	40	—
Manufacture of pre-fabricated houses — total (1000 sq. metres)	—	460	--

---

* Data for 1946 (1947).

	1939	1951	Increased %
Of these: the republics	—	460	—
PR Serbia	—	60	—
PR Croatia	—	400	—
Tiles — total (millions)	192	586	305
Of these: the republics	192	586	305
PR Serbia	50	359	718
PR Croatia	92*	115	125
PR Slovenia	26	46	177
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	17	41	241
PR Macedonia	7	15	214
Bricks — total (millions)	639	1,374	215
Of these: the republics	639	1,376	215
PR Serbia	138	500	362
PR Croatia	202*	263	130
PR Slovenia	72	150	208
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	114	250	219
PR Macedonia	113	193	171
PR Montenegro	6	18	300
Lime — total (1000 tons)	120	340	283
Of this: the republics	58	299	516
PR Serbia	6*	105	1,750
PR Croatia	6*	38	635
PR Slovenia	40	91	228
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	30	500
PR Macedonia	—	25	—
PR Montenegro	—	10	—
6. *Timber industry*			
Output of timber — total (1000 cubic metres)	—	1,650	—
Of this: the republics	—	1,590	—
PR Serbia	14*	245	1.750
PR Croatia	224*	363	162
PR Slovenia	581*	309	52

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* Data for 1946 (1947).

	1939	1951	Increased %
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	473*	575	121
PR Macedonia	10	17	170
PR Montenegro	60	90	150
Plywood — total (m^3)	18,500	48,400	262
Of this: the republics	18,500	48,400	262
PR Serbia	4,500*	11,500	256
PR Croatia	14,000*	17.000	121
PR Slovenia	—	6,300	—
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	13,600	—
Furniture — total (sets)	10,494*	41,000	391
Of this: the republics	—	41 000	—
PR Serbia	1,120*	12,500	1.120
PR Croatia	6,250	16,200	259
PR Slovenia	400*	7,500	1,875
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	200*	2,700	1.350
PR Macedonia	400	1,000	250
PR Montenegro	800	1,100	138

7. *Textile industry*

	1939	1951	Increased %
Cotton fabrics — total (mil. metres)	116*	250	216
Of these:			
PR Serbia	14.3*	50.2	351
PR Croatia	21	51	243
PR Slovenia	27	49	181
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	4*	25	625
PR Macedonia	2.4*	2.4	100
PR Montenegro	—	5.8	—
Hemp fabrics — total (mil. met.)	4.3*	17.3	402
Of these: the republics	2.4	2.9	121
PR Serbia	1.8*	2.1	117
PR Croatia	0.2	1	500

---

* Data for 1946 (1947).

	1939	1951	Increased %
PR Slovenia	0.4	0.7	175
Linen fabrics — total (mil. metres)	2.1	19.7	938
Of these: the republics	2.1	3.6	174
PR Croatia	—	0.5	—
PR Slovenia	0.8	0.8	100
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	2.3	—
Woollen fabrics — total (mil. metres)	13.3*	24.2	182
Of these: the republics	6.4	13.8	210
PR Serbia	2.3*	5.6	243
PR Croatia	3.6	3.6	100
PR Slovenia	0.5	1.6	321
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	3	—
8. *Leather and footwear industry*			
Bend leather — total (tons)	1,746	4,400	260
Of this: the republics	1,746	2,400	137
PR Serbia	623*	880	141
PR Croatia	458*	560	122
PR Slovenia	563*	770	137
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	83*	130	157
PR Macedonia	19*	60	315
Other sole leather — total (tons)	2,310	6,000	258
Of this: the republics	762	3,200	420
PR Serbia	130*	1,100	845
PR Croatia	602*	800	133
PR Slovenia	—	1,000	—
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	180	—
PR Macedonia	30*	120	400

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* Data for 1946 (1947).

	1939	1951	Increased %
Uppers — total (tons)	7,700	17,000	221
Of this: the republics	—	9,630	—
PR Serbia	—	6,800	—
PR Croatia	—	1,480	—
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	850	—
PR Macedonia	—	500	—
Small hides — total (1000 feet)	12,000	25,000	208
Of this: the republics	—	21,000	—
PR Serbia	—	9,250	—
PR Croatia	1,551*	3,500	226
PR Slovenia	—	3,400	—
PR Bosnia and Hercegovina	895*	1,250	140
PR Macedonia	1,699	3,000	177
PR Montenegro	—	600	—
Shoes with leather soles — total — (1000 pairs)	3,250	6,500	200
Of this: the republics	2,633	3,500	133
PR Serbia	1,006*	1,500	150
PR Croatia	—	600	—
PR Slovenia	600	900	150
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	120*	300	250
PR Macedonia	187*	200	107
Shoes with rubber soles — total (1000 pairs)	600	1,500	250
Of this: the republics	—	900	—
PR Serbia	—	300	—
PR Croatia	—	300	—
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	200	—
PR Macedonia	—	100	—

9. *Food industry*

Starch, starch-sugar and

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* Data for 1946 (1947).

	1939	1951	Increased %
starch products — total (tons) — — — — — — —	11,033	80,000	725
Of this: the republics —	1,786	4,560	255
PR Serbia — — — — — —	830*	1,520	183
PR Croatia — — — — —	916*	2,500	273
PR Macedonia — — — — —	40*	540	1,350
Vegetable oil — total (tons) — — — — —	24.676	75,000	304
Of this: the republics —	5,768	30,625	530
PR Serbia — — — — —	1,755*	5,475	312
PR Croatia — — — — — —	1,175*	16,500	1,400
PR Slovenia — — — —	828	870	105
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina — — — — — — —	—	4,000	—
PR Macedonia — — — —	1,750*	3,000	171
PR Montenegro — — —	260*	780	300
Tinned fruits and vegetables — total (tons) —	5,541	87,000	1,500
Of this: the republics —	—	87,000	—
PR Serbia — — — — — —	—	35,600	—
PR Croatia — — — — —	—	25,550	—
PR Slovenia — — — —	—	3 000	—
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina — — — — — — —	—	14,250	—
PR Macedonia — — — — —	—	6,800	—
PR Montenegro — — —	—	1,800	—
Beer (1000 hl) — — —	426.6	1,040	243
Of this:			
PR Serbia — — — — — —	272.5*	523	192
PR Croatia — — — — — —	68.9*	205	298
PR Slovenia — — — —	65	127	195
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina — — — — — — —	—	109	—
PR Macedonia — — — — —	—	60	—
PR Montenegro — — —	—	16	—

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*Data for 1946 (1947).

	1939	1951	Increased %
Flour pastes (tons)	11,700	68,780	1.732
Of this:			
PR Serbia	7,100*	23,400	330
PR Croatia	—	26,980	—
PR Slovenia	3,600	5,900	164
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	9,000	—
PR Macedonia	1,000*	2,700	270
PR Montenegro	—	800	—

Article 36

Plan of agricultural production

Areas sown in the people's republics

	1939	1951	Increased %
1. *Total area sown* (1000 hect.)	7,235	7,700	106
Of this:			
PR Serbia	3,768	3,930	104
PR Croatia	1,492	1,580	106
PR Slovenia	314	330	105
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,106	1,200	109
PR Macedonia	487	570	117
PR Montenegro	66	90	136
2. *Grain* — total (1000 hect.)	6,240	5,710	92
Of this:			
PR Serbia	3,415	3,160	93
PR Croatia	1,158	1,040	90
PR Slovenia	196	160	82
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	988	920	93
PR Macedonia	426	365	85
PR Montenegro	56	65	116
3. *Industrial plants* — total (1000 hect.)	204	500	245

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* Data for 1946 (1947).

	1939	1951	Increased %
Of this:			
PR Serbia	117	240	205
PR Croatia	35	105	294
PR Slovenia	3.7	15	405
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	18	40	222
PR Macedonia	29	95	328
PR Montenegro	0.9	5	555
4. *Fodder plants* — total (1000 hect.)	361	840	233
Of this:			
PR Serbia	130	330	254
PR Croatia	145	235	162
PR Slovenia	46	75	163
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	28	140	500
PR Macedonia	10	50	500
PR Montenegro	1.5	10	667
3. *Vegetables* — total (1000 hectares)	431	650	151
Of this:			
PR Serbia	106	200	189
PR Croatia	154	200	130
PR Slovenia	69	80	116
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	73	100	137
PR Macedonia	22	60	273
PR Montenegro	7	10	143

Number of livestock in the People's Republics

	1939	1951	Increased %
1. *Horses* — total (1000's)	1,273	1,160	91
Of this:			
PR Serbia	501	450	90
PR Croatia	332	350	105
PR Slovenia	52	55	106
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	264	190	72

	1939	1951	Increased %
PR Macedonia	92	95	103
PR Montenegro	32	20	63
2. *Cattle* — total (1000's)	4,225	4,920	116
Of this:			
PR Serbia	1,421	1.760	124
PR Croatia	962	1,130	117
PR Slovenia	375	450	120
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	967	1,000	103
PR Macedonia	326	400	123
PR Montenegro	174	180	103
3. *Pigs* — total (1000's)	3,504	6,000	171
Of this:			
PR Serbia	1,857	3,500	188
PR Croatia	775	1.135	147
PR Slovenia	312	450	144
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	416	700	168
PR Macedonia	106	165	155
PR Montenegro	38	50	131
4. *Sheep* — total (1000's)	10,153	14,800	146
Of this:			
PR Serbia	4,438	6,020	135
PR Croatia	1,372	1,700	124
PR Slovenia	34	80	235
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,949	3.000	154
PR Macedonia	1,691	3,100	183
PR Montenegro	669	900	134
5. *Poultry* — total (1000's)	22,450	31,300	139
Of this:			
PR Serbia	11,636	16,000	138
PR Croatia	5,095	7,000	137
PR Slovenia	1,201	1,600	133
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,969	4,600	155

	1939	1951	Increased %
PR Macedonia	1,244	1,700	137
PR Montenegro	305	400	131

Sea fishing

Total catch (100 quintals)	1,448	5,000	346
Sea fishing with drift-nets			
Catch (100 quintals)	840	1,980	235
Deep sea-fishing			
Catch (100 quintals)	60	2,400	4,000
Tunny-fishing			
Catch (100 quintals)	28	200	715
Artificial culture			
Oysters (1000's)	1,400	6,000	430

Article 37

Forestry

1. *Wood for felling* (1000 m³)	19,943*	18,500	93
Of this: the republics:	19,882	18,405	93
PR Serbia	3,962	3,800	98
PR Croatia	4,964	4,600	92
PR Slovenia	2,641	2,350	88
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,343	5,600	88
PR Macedonia	471	880	187
PR Montenegro	1,562	1,175	75
2. *Felling of wood for the supply of industry* (1000 m³)	10,231*	8,500	83
Of this: the republics	10,170	8,405	83
PR Serbia	1,152	1,600	139
PR Croatia	2,453	2,100	86
PR Slovenia	1,540	1,300	84
PR Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,333	2,800	65

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* Data for 1946.

	1939	1951	Increased %
PR Macedonia	145	155	107
PR Montenegro	511	450	88

Chapter VIII

Article 38

RAISING OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING

	1939	1951	Increased %
1. Home market fund of articles for mass consumption (in milliard dinars)	—	101.86	—
Supply of basic commodities per inhab:tant:			
Grain (kg.)	300	300	100
Fat (kg.)	6.2	7.0	113
Oil (kg.)	1.3	2.8	215
Meat and fish (kg.)	19.3	21.5	111
Sugar (kg.)	6.0	12.0	200
Salt (kg.)	9.3	11.0	116
Tobacco (kg.)	0.73	1.0	137
Soap (kg.)	1.4	1.75	125
Paper (kg.)	2.4	2.7	113
Textiles (metres)	11.7	14.0	120
Leather shoes (pairs)	0.25	0.50	200
2. Public catering			
Number of people's restaurants	—	1,106	—
Number of meals served (1000's)	—	140,000	—
3. Investments on housing, culture, education and public health (in milliard din.)	—	13.0	—
Investments on housing (in milliard dinars)	—	8.0	—
Number of rooms	—	210,000	—
Built-up area (1000 m²)	—	4,000	—

Article 39

Plan for lowering cost-prices

The plan for lowering cost prices in 1951 is based on prices at the beginning of 1947 and does not take into consideration the lowering of the prices of materials. The plan for the increase of productivity of work in 1951 is based on the productivity of work in 1946.

	Reduction of Cost-prices %	Increased Productivity %
TOTAL	27.3	
Mining total	31	90
Of this:		
coal	25	80
oil	60	240
ferrous metallurgy	19	55
non-ferrous metallurgy	42	110
non-metals	48	130
Electro-economy	33	—
Industry: total	25.2	66
Of this:		
metal industry	25	83
electrical industry	25	80
chemical industry	25	57
cement, building material & glass industry	30	70
timber industry	35	—
wood pulp, cellulose and paper industry	15	62
textile industry	30	56
leather and footwear industry	15.3	87
rubber industry	25	57
food industry	20	60
radio industry	40	—
medical supplies industry	30	—
Building	28	—
Communications: total	33	—
Of this:		
railway transport	40	—

	Reduction of Cost-prices %	Increased Productivity %
river transport	25	—
sea navigation	30	—
motor transport	25	—
air transport	30	—
post, telegraph, telephone	20	—
radio	20	—
roads	20	

The costs of trade in 1951 will be 10% less than the retail selling prices.

PART THREE

THE CARRYING OUT AND FULFILMENT OF THE PLAN

Chapter IX

Article 40

The Government of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia will undertake all measures necessary for the realization of this plan.

With this aim in view the Government will

a) establish and carry out one-year economic plans for the country as a whole;

b) issue general instructions for the drawing-up of five-year and one-year economic plans in the people's republics;

c) issue decrees for the carrying out of the plan;

d) ensure the participation of the broad masses of the people in the carrying out of the five year plan;

e) exercise final supervision over the carrying out of the plan.

Article 41

The carrying out of the tasks and duties set in this plan and in the regulations issued on the basis of it, is the duty and privilege of every citizen of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

All officials and all citizens are required to carry out the tasks and duties entrusted to them for the realization of the Five Year Plan conscientiously, with discipline and punctually.

Every one who takes part in the execution of the State economic plan, the plans of the people's republics, of autonomous units and people's committees, is responsible for the correct and rational utilization of raw materials, power, means of production and man-power; for the propriety and suitability of investments made; for maintaining the standard of products and for their constant improvement and perfecting.

Article 42

In performing their tasks, as set out in the economic plans, all economic units in the State, cooperative and private sectors of the national economy will enjoy equal rights as regards obtaining the means and conditions necessary for the carrying out of their tasks.

By economic and other measures the State will assist cooperative organizations and private producers, especially peasants and craftsmen, to carry out the tasks set in the economic plans.

Article 43

It is the duty of all organs of the State to enable and assist the trade unions and other people's organizations to organize socialist competition among workers, peasants, the working intelligentsia and other working people, in order to carry out, and even do more than, the program laid down in this Five Year Plan. With this aim in view, shock-workers, innovators and the best workers are to be singled out and rewarded, while the pay and living conditions of each worker should be fixed according to his work.

Article 44

The period for the execution of this Five Year plan is calculated from January 1st, 1947.

Article 45

From the date of promulgation of this law, all economic and other planned activities (cultural and educational, health, scientific-research, etc.) of organs of the State institutions and enterprises, and other institutions, organizations and citizens thereto enjoined by this law and other existing laws and regulations, must be coordinated with the tasks laid down in this law, as well as with laws and regulations issued on the basis of it.

In order to coordinate the activities of all State organs with the tasks laid down in the Five Year Plan, all ministers, both of the Federation as a whole and of the different Republics, and all heads of departments and institutions, are required to carry out a revision of their staffs and to direct their work towards carrying out and surpassing the Five Year Plan.

Article 46

This law comes into force on the day of its promulgation in the »Official Gazette of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia«.

U. № 821
28th April 1947
Belgrade

Presidium of the National Assembly
of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia

Secretary,
(Signed) *Mile Peruničić*

President,
(Signed) Dr. *Ivan Ribar*

(This Law was published in the Official Gazette of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, No. 36, April 30th 1947.)

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